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MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

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TURNER BLAMED FOR LOSS OF \$2,000,000 IN CLOSED BANK

HOOVER URGED TO TAKE ACTION ON LIQUOR QUESTION

President Bluntly Told
That Prohibition
Has Failed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A demand for the insertion of a wet plank in the Republican party campaign was laid before President Hoover Wednesday by the membership of the Young Republican club of New York state, the largest organization of young Republicans in the country.

Officials of the organization urged the President during a 20 minute call at the White House to work for the insertion of a plank in the party platform which will provide for a referendum on the question of repeal of the 18th amendment. Specifically, the club urged adoption of the Missouri Republican plan, which provides for submission of the 18th amendment repeal issue "to the convention of the people in the several states, under the provisions of Article 5 of the federal constitution."

The Young Republican demand for a change in the prohibition situation reached the White House as President Hoover was engaged in an attempt to make up his mind definitely on the referendum question. With the dry groups urging the President to stand pat on his 1928 law enforcement platform.

Please turn to page two

SENATE WORKING ON ECONOMY BILL

Measure Providing For
Gigantic Savings
Is Considered

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the billion dollar tax increase bill scheduled to become a law next week, the senate Wednesday began consideration of the economy bill providing for savings in the cost of government next year aggregating \$238,605,606.

The economy bill proved a disappointment to those who have been demanding the abolition of paternalistic, subventory, and regulatory activities of the central government, which were originally conceived to be the exclusive functions of the states, and the radical elimination of extravagances in legitimate federal functions.

A thoroughgoing budget reform of that character, it is estimated, would lop approximately one billion dollars from the more than four billion dollar annual cost of the federal government.

Although the bill represents only a cautious approach to retrenchment and proposes only a temporary reduction of government costs, confined mainly to the next fiscal year, great opposition developed in the senate to the first item considered—a 10 per cent reduction in the pay of government officials and employees for the year beginning July 1, next.

After wrangling nearly two

President Leaving Senate After Plea For Sales Tax



(Acme Photo.)

Scene in Washington on Tuesday as President Hoover, accompanied by his secretary and flanked by an unusually large number of secret service agents, left the senate after making a personal plea for the sales tax and started on his return to his executive office. It was the first time President Hoover appeared before either branch of congress, and it marked the fifth occasion on which any one of the four last Presidents has appeared before the senate alone.

SMITH BROOKHART BEING LAMPOONED

Circus Tactics Enliven
Fight On Senator
From Iowa

DES MOINES, Ia.—Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart, a heavyweight among the "sons of the wild jackass" at Washington, is being lampooned as the "champion flagpole sitter" in Iowa's primary battle which ends at the polls next Monday, June 6.

Five are running against Brookhart in the Republican primaries. The main question is whether Brookhart will get 35 per cent of the vote which would automatically make him the nominee. If he fails to bag 35 per cent the nomination goes into the state convention and the theory is Brookhart would be sunk.

Never, perhaps, has Iowa had such a campaign. The prairies are turned into a Circus Maximus, with four or five rings operating daily and nightly. Brookhart is being ridiculed, his cracks that his opponents are "tools of Wall Street" are being burlesqued in a sort of midway carnival, "wild jackass" is being socked with satire, and the front pages daily contribute belly laughs and chortles. Epithets are flying thick and fast—such as "bologna peddler," "Wall street dupes," "pay roll racketeer," "heehaw Chautauque weight lifter," "bunk shooters." This week the word "cockroach" has been a ping pong ball.

Senate Judiciary Subcommittee For Wilkerson Again

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The senate judiciary subcommittee headed by Senator William E. Borah (Rad. Rep., Ida.) Wednesday voted a second approval of the promotion of District Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The vote was 3 to 2, a repetition of the previous vote in which Chairman Borah and Senators Walsh (Demo., Mont.) and Robinson (Rep., Ind.) had favored the elevation of the judge who sentenced Al Capone to the penitentiary; and Senators Dill (Dem., Wash.) and Blaine (Rad. Rep., Wis.) had opposed the promotion on the ground that Judge Wilkerson's record showed him prejudiced against organized labor.

MOB IN KENTUCKY LYNCHES BOMBER

Dynamiter Taken From
County Jail And
Hanged To Tree

PRINCETON, Ky. — Walter Merrick, 48, who has been held in the Caldwell county jail here since February on a charge of dynamiting a store in Hopson, was taken from the jail Tuesday night by a mob and lynched. His body was found hanging from a tree today three miles from here by a schoolboy. The lynching was the fifth in Kentucky since 1923.

FAMILY OF FIVE IN SUICIDE PACT

Father And 4 Daughters
Disconsolate Over
Mother's Death

NEW YORK.—Carlos Del Rio, an Argentinian who conducted a lingerie shop in Chester court, Brooklyn, and his four daughters, Josephine, Vincenta, and Guadalupe Del Rio and Mrs. Gumsendo Munoz, committed suicide Wednesday, after a death pact, in Del Rio's apartment on Ocean avenue.

Utterly disconsolate over the death yesterday of Mrs. Mathilda Del Rio, the wife of Carlos, and the mother of the four daughters, and unable to bear the thought of living without her, the five deliberately arranged to destroy themselves. They left notes explaining why life had no further appeal. Then they attached a length of rubber tubing thirty feet long to the gas range in the kitchen, stretched the other end of the tube into the bedroom, turned on all five jets, lay down in the bedroom and awaited the inevitable end.

Upon the mantelpiece of the bedroom was a group picture of the entire family—Carlos, the father; Mathilda, the mother, and the four daughters. By the side of this photograph, after the bodies were found just before noon Wednesday, were two brief notes. One was addressed to the police. It read merely: "It is a suicide pact," and was signed by the four daughters.

INCOMPETENCY IN OFFICE CHARGED BY DR. J. W. KIME

Last Fall's Cattle War
Included In List
Of Disasters

JEFFERSON, Iowa.—"Gov. Dan Turner has done more disastrous things in a year and a half than any former governor has done in any six years' administration," Dr. J. W. Kime, Republican candidate for governor, charged in a campaign speech here Wednesday evening.

"When the Davenport American Trust and Savings Bank was tottering to its fall a year ago, the executive council of the state, of which Gov. Turner is chairman, placed \$2,000,000 in that bank in a futile effort to save it. The bank was known to be shaky, but the risk was taken and the taxpayers' money lost.

"This loss has been fairly well concealed from the public until the present, however, owing to the approach of the primary election. Added to all the other unwise things done under Turner's direction, this loss makes his administration an unforgettable one for its incompetency.

"Last fall's cattle war cost \$200,000; the university probe cost \$20,000; the Long investigation, \$2,500; and now this great disaster to the state costs \$2,000,000!" Dr. Kime declared.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR BOY SLAYER

Russell McWilliams Of
Rockford Must Die
On June 24

ROCKFORD, Ill.—Russell McWilliams, 17, again was sentenced Wednesday to die in the electric chair for the murder of William S. ("Cap") Sayles, 64 year old motorman, who was shot to death in a street car holdup here last August 29. The sentence was imposed by Circuit Judge Arthur E. Fisher, who fixed June as the date for the execution.

The assurance which the slayer displayed when he was first sentenced to death was absent Wednesday when he heard the court impose the same penalty. His shoulders sagged and his lips quivered slightly.

McWilliams was sentenced to death by Judge Fisher the first time last October 28. An appeal was made to the Supreme court by defense attorneys, headed by Clarence Darrow, and the high court remanded the case back to Judge Fisher for further hearing on the ground that the court had not gone sufficiently into the past life, training, and environment of the defendant.

After the Supreme court remanded the case defense attorneys sought permission to change McWilliams' plea from guilty to not guilty so that a jury trial might be held and also sought a change of venue from Judge Fisher's court. Both were refused by Judge Fisher, who said he would be "shirking his duty if he

Please turn to page two

Norman Baker



"Hello Folks"

CITY AND STATE governments must follow the precedent set by private business, and slash expense, throw out inherited impediments to progress and eliminate waste, if their cost of operation is to be cut. We cannot have tax reduction so long as government functions are steadily enlarged. We cannot have tax reduction so long as we demand "improvements" costing millions for which we have no real need. We cannot have tax reduction so long as we pay little attention to the administration of local governments, make a practice of electing unsuitable men to office, and follow that by dashing to the polls to vote for new bond issues. The public alone has the power to bring tax rates down. When it exercises that power, the tax problem will solve itself.

THE TRUE WEALTH of America is intact, regardless what the ledgers may show. The real wealth is in the ambition, enterprise, and determination of our people. It is not in the prices of stocks and bonds. The only problem before us now is to so organize all this ambition and enterprise that our forces, with all our tools and facilities, shall set at work at full speed producing and distributing goods. The American people look too much to political spellbinders for the leadership they need, too little to folks of practical sense who have gumption in the affairs of everyday life.

THE SLUMP in prices of farm products has brought about a return to many of the customs of a generation ago. Farmers are doing their own butchering, and taking their own grist to the mill. They are getting their own fuel out of the woodlots, and their wives are making their own butter and doing their own baking. There is even talk, in some quarters, of a revival of home tanning, home spinning and home weaving. The farmer is a hard man to completely lick.

IF THE MAN in the moon has constructed any buildings it is expected that they will be observable when the new 200-inch telescope is in place at Mount Wilson. This telescope will magnify distant objects ten thousand times, so that the surface of the moon, which is actually 240,000 miles away, will seem to be but twenty-four miles distant. This would enable objects on its surface thirty feet apart to be separately distinguished.

SOMETIMES MONEY is as hard to handle as an unruly horse. People who do not manage it prudently are surely "riding for a fall." Money is tricky. Unless one keeps an eye on it, it is apt to get away—once gone it never returns. Mis-spent or wasted money does much to create unpleasant conditions. Money's power is never so much realized as in emergencies and needs.

ROOMERANG DOLLARS are those you have wasted and wish back again. That's why it pays to think twice before you spend money. Second thoughts usually show that the pleasure you paid for or the thing you bought was not worth the money it cost. Money is too hard to get to be wasted—as much as possible should be "salted" away for the times of need, or to use at the time of opportunity.

THERE HAVE BEEN reductions in the salaries of British cabinet ministers, members of parliament, judges, civil servants, members of the defense forces, teachers, police, and many others, including the king and the Prince of Wales. The king and the prince will be able to get along, however, as they are each in receipt of some \$40,000 or \$50,000 a week.

ONE REASON WHY people go away from home to trade is that stores in larger places are well advertised.

SENATE WORKING ON ECONOMY BILL

Measure Providing For Gigantic Savings Is Considered

(Continued from page one)

hours over this item involving 121 of the 238 millions of savings proposed by the bill, the senate adjourned to allow senators to study and sleep over the proposition. The federal bureaucracy is already moving through its organization to defeat the senate committee's pay cut proposal and restore the house provision which would effect only a 9 million dollar saving by an 11 per cent cut of salaries above \$2,500.

The house sent the tax bill to the conference committee by an unanimous vote. Representative Henry T. Rainey (Dem., Ill.), the Democratic leader, predicted that it would take the committee not more than three days to reconcile the senate and house provisions. The principal differences are the lumber and copper tariffs injected into the bill by the senate, the tax on bank checks and on stock and bond transfers.

Representative Fred A. Britten (Rep., Ill.) introduced a resolution for a special rule to allow the amendment of the bill with a sales tax provision.

"My amendment," he said, contemplates the incorporation in the bill of the sales tax amendment as considered in the house. It would apply a 2.25 per cent tax to all manufactured articles except necessities of life and would yield 400 millions, making unnecessary the increased income taxes and the nuisance taxes now in the bill."

DEATH SENTENCE FOR BOY SLAYER

Russell McWilliams Of Rockford Must Die On June 24

(Continued from page one)

passed the case on to another judge.

The sentencing of McWilliams Wednesday concluded a two day taking of testimony in which the defense sought to show that McWilliams had had little training and practically no religious training. The defense also alleged McWilliams was intoxicated when he shot the street car man.

State's Attorney William D. Knight, however, on cross-examination brought out that McWilliams had had a career of crime preceding the murder during which, he confessed, he had held up and robbed two oil stations and another street car motorman.

A number of witnesses testified that McWilliams was not drunk when captured after the murder. The prosecutor brought out that McWilliams loaded his gun and put it in his pocket the night he shot Sayless before he had taken a drink.

McWilliams' parents were seated near the youth when the sentence was pronounced Wednesday.

B. J. Knight, chief defense attorney, announced that immediate appeal would be taken again to the Supreme court, which is now in session at Springfield.

John Sherman said we never will have civilization as long as we have money.

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Memorial To William Jennings Bryan



(Acme Photo.)

Gutzon Borglum, noted sculptor, putting finishing touches on design for proposed memorial to William Jennings Bryan, which will be erected within view of the capitol at Washington.

HOOVER IS URGED TO TAKE ACTION

President Bluntly Told That Prohibition Has Failed

(Continued from page one)

form and his three and half year record and the more liberal members of his party demanding a moist plank, President Hoover was represented today as still unable to make up his mind on the issue.

The New York young Republicans told the President bluntly that prohibition had failed and that recent years had disclosed the dry laws could not be enforced. They also asserted their conviction that the present disregard for law and order and decay in public morals have grown out of unenforceable constitutional prohibition. Therefore, they continued, the eighteenth amendment must be repealed.

"We believe," the Republican club said, in a formal statement of their position, which was left at the White House, "in rigid control of the liquor traffic."

"Our generation has come into manhood when no one, now under thirty-seven years of age, has ever had the opportunity to vote effectively on this issue. While we remember little or nothing of the saloon, we have seen the temperance movement submerged in an orgy of liquor, lawlessness and corruption, and we have had forced upon us on all sides the lawless speakeasy, which has invaded and degraded and debased residential districts, rich and poor alike, in practically all our great cities."

"We see our communities terrorized by gangster control and tainted with the larval greed of the racketeer. Our boys and girls in high school and college have, in alarming numbers, become drinkers of hard liquor. Children in the streets, and infants in their cribs, are no longer safe in the United States. It deeply concerns us that the majority of the perpetrators of crime come from our own generation. We cannot accept the blame for this condition, neither can we longer tolerate it."

six of the super dollars, which were described in a foregoing paragraph.

Other Countries

Spain and Japan could have mustered gold enough for a little more than four super dollars; Belgium, three and a half; Germany, Switzerland, and Russia, each three; Italy, the Netherlands, and Argentina, less than three each; India, less than two; and Canada, less than one.

A striking fact in regard to the gold holdings of countries is that South Africa, which in the last few centuries has produced an amount of gold equal to the unprecedented pile possessed by the United States last autumn, held at the time less than enough monetary gold to construct one-half of one of the \$100,000,000 discs.

World's Gold In Coin, Bars Now Worth \$11,500,000,000

Although \$22,350,000,000 worth of gold has been produced in the world during the last 440 years, the supply now available is worth only \$11,500,000,000.

Nearly half of the precious metal mined between 1492 and 1932 has been lost, hidden away, or used up in industry—the making of jewelry, the gilding of ornaments, and the like. The total known stock of gold money and gold bars in the world at the end of 1931 was worth approximately \$11,500,000,000.

"Super Dollars"

A "super dollar" of gold worth \$100,000,000 would be a disc one foot thick and just a tiny fraction less than 18 1/4 feet in diameter. It would contain a trifle more than 275 1/2 cubic feet of gold, and weigh a little less than 166 tons.

If all the gold available in coin and bullion in the world today were brought to one place and transformed into "super dollars," there would be 115 of these. Piled on top of each other, these super dollars would form a stack 115 feet high.

But the tower must be altered, since at no time has all the world's monetary gold been assembled in one country. The greatest concentration within the borders of one nation occurred in September, 1931, when the amount of gold coin and gold cast in bars in the United States slightly exceeded \$5,000,000,000 in value.

Great Towers Of Gold

In the United States, then, there could have been built last autumn the greatest tower of gold ever made possible—a stack of 50 of the gigantic \$100,000,000 "chips." At the same time, France could have piled up 25 of the great discs.

From France's sizable 25-foot cylinder of gold the national "towers" of precious metal fall to very modest piles. Great Britain last September could have built a stack little more than six feet high, being able to muster gold enough for only a little more than

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Primary Election, June 6th, 1932

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UPTOWN

SUBURBS WAR ON CHICAGO GANGS

New Sword Now Hanging Over Underworld Of Metropolis

Weary of fighting their crime battles alone, 90 Chicago suburbs have pooled their law enforcing facilities to hang a new sword over Chicago's harassed underworld.

Secretly they have organized a vast co-operative unit to be known as the Cook County Regional Police with the aim, leaders have revealed, of driving gangsters, hoodlums, and racketeers out of the residential communities within the metropolitan area.

County Mobilizes

Quick and daring forays of criminals from city hideouts have brought a blight on the peaceful life of the suburbs. Crime, transplanted from the gangland haunts of Chicago, has been growing, the leaders say, and its growth has been fostered by lack of co-operation among law enforcement agencies.

As the new machinery functions, the criminal whose pistol belches lead into an unsuspecting victim, or an underworld enemy will find every suburb of the county ready to block his escape as soon as the crime is discovered.

All Records Available

Alarms of major crimes will be flashed to a central bureau in the state's attorney's office and relayed in an instant to all police departments. Localized crime operations will be broadcast to regional bureaus in northern, western, and southern sections, and the criminal records and personnel of one suburb will be available to all.

Secrecy must shroud the organization, however, to prevent any efforts at control of the new unit by politicians and to prevent leakage to those the forces are seeking.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BEING SWINDLED

Doctors Pad Disability Reports Of Vets, Says Bowman

Nearly \$78,000,000 is being paid annually in disability allowances to veterans whose disabilities were acquired either before or after their war service. Representative Frank L. Bowman, of West Virginia, says. Bowman says there are also cheating doctors who have been responsible in frequent cases for bogus claims.

There are now approximately 410,000 awards of disability, averaging \$18 a month. It is said that only about 12 per cent are cases in which disability could be shown to be the result of war service. The other cases are declared to be fraudulent or those in which the injury or illness is not fairly connected with war service.

Bowman says disability allowance cases are rated only on evidence recorded by a medical examiner of the veterans' administration and that when the bureau has designated a medical examiner in the field it frequently develops that the doctors have padded their examiner's reports. The veterans' administration now has more than 50 doctors under indictment. There have been numerous convictions.

According to Bowman, there are many cases where a man is receiving allowances for disabilities that existed before his service. These number about ten per cent of the total 410,000.

The congressman says the law is weak in not saying that the veteran must have suffered disability while in military service or after he came out. It makes as the sole qualifications that a man must have enlisted before November 11, 1918, and served 90 days or more, and that his service has been terminated by an honorable discharge.

ANOTHER OLD ONE

We notice an editorial on "Our Native Chestnut." Do they mean the mother-in-law joke or the one "about the traveling man?"—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

"HOUSE OF COMMONS"

The national government never had a body called the house of commons, but in the early history of North Carolina the lower branch of its legislature was so called.

When Amelia Earhart Putnam Landed In Ireland



(Acme Photo.)

Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam shaking hands with Mrs. McLaughlin, who was among the first to greet her after she came down near Londonderry on her solo flight across the Atlantic.

NATION TO HONOR FAMOUS AVIATRIX

Amelia Earhart Putnam Returning To U. S. Middle Of June

After a triumphant tour of European cities, Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam will return to the United States about the middle of June to receive the nation's tributes as the first woman to make a trans-Atlantic airplane flight from America to Europe. She will leave Europe about June 10 and will return home by steamship.

Miss Earhart placed her name on aviation's roll of fame—second only to that of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh—by flying from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, to Londonderry, Ireland, in 14 hours, 54 minutes. She and Col. Lindbergh are the only persons in history to fly the Atlantic alone. Mrs. Putnam's time for the crossing is the fastest ever made considering the distance of more than 2,000 miles which she covered in her journey.

Despite fog and storms, disabled instruments, and a broken exhaust manifold which let flames spit from her motor, Mrs. Putnam crossed the sea without injury. This motor trouble forced her to land in Ireland instead of continuing to Paris, her original destination.

This was Mrs. Putnam's second Atlantic flight. Five years ago, before her marriage to George Palmer Putnam, publisher, she flew as a passenger from Newfoundland to Wales. She made her solo flight on the fifth anniversary of Col. Lindbergh's flight from New York to Paris.

BILLIONS GO UP IN SMOKE YEARLY

Consumption Of Cigarets In U. S. About 975 Every Person

Cigarets to the enormous total of 165,500,000,000 in a single year are converted into aromatic clouds of smoke in the United States and Great Britain, the total in the United States being more than 119,600,000,000. Yet the consumption of cigarettes in England is greater than in this country, in proportion to population.

In 1930, at the time of the last census, the United States had a population of about 122,775,000. Federal taxes were paid that year on 119,624,909,900 cigarettes. The population of Great Britain was 44,500,000, and the number of cigarettes smoked totaled 45,398,982,400.

Considering the proportion between the populations of the two countries, the consumption of cigarettes in the United States is about 975 a year for every person. The per capita use of this form of tobacco in Great Britain totals 1,050.

If every inhabitant of America and Britain were counted as a cigarette smoker, which is far from being the case, it could be shown that the Briton in one year burns up about 75 more of the little rolls of tobacco than does the American. Only one in three, perhaps, uses cigarettes, so it might be estimated roughly that the English smoker consumes about 225 more cigarettes a year than does the average smoker in this country.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS

United States army officers do not have to be graduates of West Point. They may be appointed from civilian life or they may be promoted from the ranks.

The average man has more passion than intelligence, more passion than conscience, more passion than reason.

General Lee's Underground Ammunition Cave is Found

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va.

A gargantuan cave, 400 feet underground, with caverns still unexplored, has been discovered here containing thirty-eight salt-peter hoppers which were used by General Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army in the manufacture of ammunition. General Lee used this gunpowder in his many battles against the North during the Wars of 1865-66 which took place in this area. While the cave has been known to exist for some time it was not until recently that expeditions were outfitted to explore the little known passages. Crawling through tight holes, wading through underground lakes and fording underground streams, the party came upon a large opening containing the hoppers. They are in perfect condition and according to 75-year-old G. A. Carter, who has studied the hoppers, could still be used effectively. The hay and straw which lines the hoppers to hold the salt-peter is still intact despite its sixty-six years of

inactivity hundreds of feet beneath the surface. Smoke covered walls testify to the use of torches by the Confederate Army while miscellaneous nooks and crevices show that this underground cavern was used as an executive headquarters by General Lee and no doubt as a temporary base hospital.

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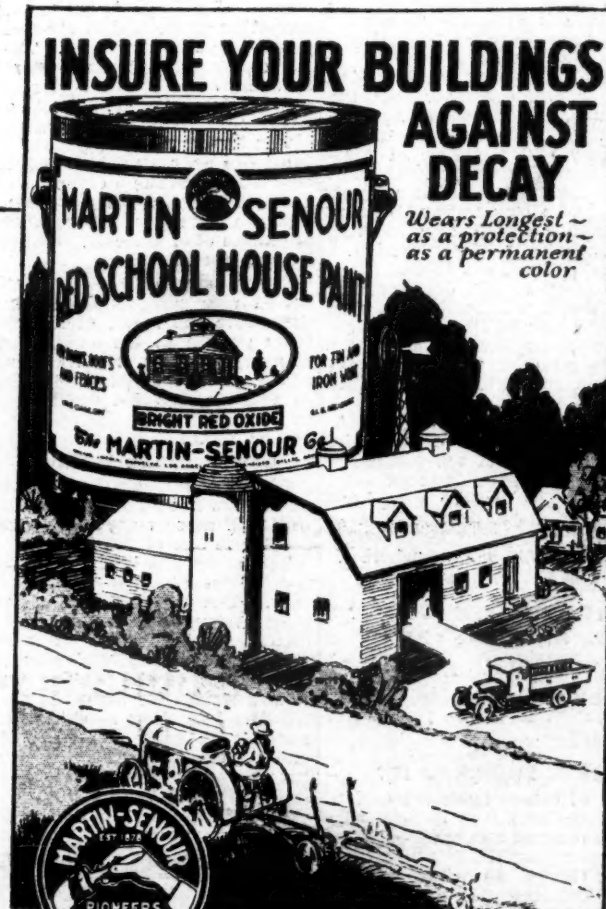
CLERK OF COURT

Primary Election

June 6, 1932

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HOODLUMS PAYING UP INCOME TAXES

**Gangsters Frightened By
War Being Waged
By Government**

From frightened gangsters' pockets in Chicago has come more than \$1,000,000 of their tainted incomes, as the result of the government's court room hunt for income taxes.

The list of names of gamblers, racketeers, liquor operators, and muscle men held by George E. Q. Johnson, United States district attorney, is still growing as they hurry into the tax collector's office to settle their obligations to escape Johnson's legal steam roller which has flattened their gang friends one after another.

In his hunt for income tax evaders the district attorney has sent seven hoodlums and two politicians to prison without one judicial setback.

Government Gets Millions

Within a year of the first conviction, that of Ralph Capone, the government collected \$1,000,000 in delinquent returns in Chicago. One gambler recently paid \$325,000. Another paid \$200,000.

A well-known racketeer turned in \$35,000. The federal statutes forbid Attorney Johnson to mention their names although records are kept.

These sums, although far more than the amounts collected in fines and penalties from convicted men, are only a small part of the total offered by delinquent taxpayers all over the country as a result of the government's prosecution in Chicago.

Leaders In Prison

Al and Ralph Capone, Jack and Sam Guzik, State Representative Lawrence O'Brien, County Assessor Gene Oliver, and the partners in beer, Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake, have been apportioned among the various federal penitentiaries because they failed to make the proper returns to Uncle Sam.

"The costs of prosecution have been negligible in comparison with the sums scared into the treasury," Mr. Johnson says. "We spent \$20,000 in witness fees in Al Capone's trial and its total cost ran toward \$100,000, but we've been paying our way \$100 to \$1."

Actual collections from convicted tax evaders have been small in comparison but they are still coming in slowly. Ralph Capone, elder brother of the more notorious Al, paid his fine of \$10,000. So did Nitti, the "enforcer" of the gang. Sam Guzik paid \$2,000 of his taxes.

Counsel for Jack Guzik, the conniver and corrupter of the syndicate, who is now in Leavenworth, has been notified to pay his fines and penalties of \$17,951 within 30 days or legal steps will be taken to get that amount. Guzik had agreed to pay this sum in return for admission to bail while appealing his conviction.

Capone Pays Little

According to Mr. Johnson, the government will realize \$150,000 from the sale of Chicago real estate owned by Druggan and Lake. The government sold Druggan's big home in Florida for \$44,000 cash.

But of the millions reputed to be held by Alphonse Capone, the wildest gangster of all, scarcely a fraction has been ferreted out. When he saw that he was hard pressed he disposed of it in large amounts, and government agents were never able to find where it went.

WAITED TO SEE EFFECT?

James A. Hungate of Spokane, Wash., member of Washington's original Constitutional convention, signed the original state's constitution forty-two years after its adoption.

HAVE YOU READ IT?

One of the pamphlets issued to the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago was entitled: "Occurrences of the Alligatoroid Genus *Oligonathosuchus* of the Lower Oligocene."

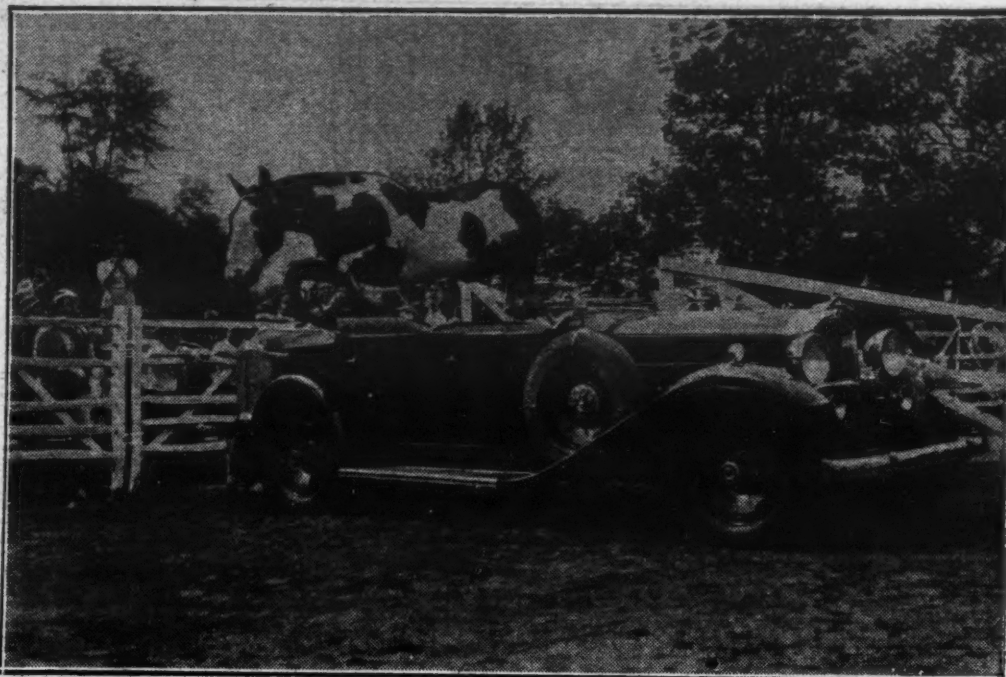
FRENCH A MIXTURE

As far back as history goes, France was inhabited chiefly by Celtic tribes, with Teutonic influences in the north and Mediterranean influences in the south.

RECORD SHOWER OF STARS

The meteoric shower of November 13, 1833, is regarded as the most remarkable ever recorded. It was visible in America from the Great Lakes southward almost to the equator.

Something A Horse Can Do That An Auto Cannot



(Acme Photo)

Chesterfield, owned by Troop C of the New York state police, demonstrating at the third annual horse show of the Bronxville (N. Y.) Riding club that there are still some things a horse can do that an auto cannot.

PLANES OF WAR ACES OUTMODED

**Pursuit Ship Now Rated
Equal To Entire
1918 Armada**

So remarkable has been the development of aerial warfare in the past 15 years, according to army experts, that one well-manned fighting plane of 1932 could destroy an entire air armada of 1918!

The Spads and the Fokkers in which the war-time aces went forth to engage in "dog fights" over no man's land are now as hopelessly outmoded as milady's hat of the gay nineties, and the United States, it now develops, is the leader in setting the new fashion in planes.

Boeing Plane Leads

The army's Boeing P-12F has without challenge the highest rate of climb and is faster than any other single seater, air-cooled pursuit type in the world. There are changes being made now in this ship which will better its present performance. They can not be made public at this time.

The 525-horsepower engine, the 192 miles an hour speed, and the 30,000-foot ceiling of the P-12, combined with a structural strength that was never equaled anywhere else, makes it aviation's leading pursuit plane.

The planes of the 1914-1918 period were remarkable in that they were the result of a mushroom growth in the development of aviation. The pressure of war needs caused a rapid development in aviation, but the development in peace time has been as sure, if not as rapid.

Ground Attack Developed

Observation and bombing planes are not standing still. The United States army's Keystone bomber is one of the leaders.

The army has brought forth a new aerial strategy—ground attack. The Curtis XA-8 is the army's newest attack plane and is different! Its earlier brothers were virtually modified observation planes of the biplane type. It is designed for diving at great speeds. Mounting machine guns under each wing and guns fore and aft for the pilot and gunner, it is a deadly weapon against infantry. The United States is ahead of all other nations in this

What's In A Name?

Mrs. Sydney Stone is an instructor in geology at Ohio Wesleyan university.

J. T. Blackburn sells coal at Caruthersville, Mo.

William Albert Godsave is a Watertown, N. Y., pastor.

Professor Sparr teaches boxing at a Chicago athletic club.

Add marriage licenses: Getz-Cook at Los Angeles; Glaze-North at Redding, Cal.

WHEATS IN A NAME—

There is a Pistol avenue and Bullet street in Queens, N. Y.

Near London are two sleepy little villages named Great Snoring and Little Snoring.

P. G. Toothman and A. S. Sickman are dental and medical doctors respectively in Washington county, Pa.

A Philadelphia publisher has brought out a book on neurology by Dr. W. R. Brain and a book on obstetrics by Dr. A. W. Bourne.

Two intersecting streets in Pittsburgh are named Wine and Stein.

type of flying.

In any future wars the autogiro may take the place of observation balloons. The "giro" can hover over a spot and move away in case of attack, whereas a balloon must be hauled down, deflated, and carted away in several trucks.

NEVER HAD RIOT IN IOWA PRISON

**Warden Gives Credit To
Radios, Movies And
Plenty Of Work**

A jazzy orchestra that plays at every meal in the main dining room, a radio in every cell, free movies, and plenty of work are items to Warden Thomas P. Hollowell's receipt for a model prison.

Hollowell is warden of Iowa's state penitentiary, which has never had a riot or a convict outbreak of any kind. Other items in the system he offers to other penal institutions that have experienced bloody riots between guards and caged men include non-censored newspapers and magazines, smoking at any time and place, and plenty of good food.

Iowa's penitentiary, with 1,500 inmates, is a beehive of industry. It operates a furniture factory, a hosiery mill, a clothing factory, a shoe factory, and various other shops. Every able-bodied man is employed.

The institution is not only self-supporting, says Warden Hollowell, but it also permits convicts

CHICAGO AFTER RECORD THROWS

**City Hoping To Attract
Big Crowds To Two
Conventions**

Ambitious Chicago, which overrode all opposition and, landed both national political conventions, plans to provide both parties the largest convention hall they ever had, the most modern equipment, the biggest pipe organ, and probably the largest flag in the world.

It hopes to draw to these conventions in June the largest crowds ever to attend such gatherings.

Mr. Average Citizen, who hasn't any official business but who likes to be around when big things are happening, is the man who is being angled for now. The bait is the glamour of two nominating conventions, a review of the world fair, and reduced railroad rates.

Public participation is the unknown "X" in the whole equation. The city wants advertising, particularly with its world fair only a year distant, but the merchants and civic bodies that put up \$350,000 for the two conventions naturally hope also to bring trade to the city.

The railroads have based their reduced rates on the assumption that thousands of outsiders—the curious, the political minded, and crowd lovers—would like to attend.

Round-trip rates of fare and a half will be available all over the United States except in the Far West, where the usual summer tourist rates are even lower. They are all "open" rates which require no credentials and are good in all cars.

Within two weeks every railroad station in the country will be provided with large posters—50,000 in all—advertising both the conventions and the opportunity to see the advance construction of the world fair buildings.

In addition, each delegate and alternate is being invited to the world fair preview with a pass good for both this summer's exhibit and the entire exposition next summer.

To earn money which they can send to their families while confined or save until their release to aid in getting a new start in life. Earnings of prisoners aggregate more than \$50,000 a year.

Warden Hollowell is convinced his plan is a success, for he says 85 per cent of the men released from the penitentiary make good in the outside world.

Startling improvements in portable typewriter design



The Sterling Model
SMITH-CORONA

Brings you dozens of improvements at no extra cost—including noiseless segment shift and the new "piano-key" action.



Pick it up . . . a portable
Type on it . . . a standard

Look this beautiful instrument over in our store. Try it out. Feel that new smoothness. That "piano-key" touch. Nothing like it. No wonder that many professional typists actually prefer it to any machine. Only \$65, including carrying case. Easy monthly payments. Your old typewriter taken in trade.

Visit our Store or write for
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Inc.

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Davenport, Iowa

SEEDS

**For Late Planting
And Catch Crops**

You can probably use some of the following:
90-day Seed Corn, 5 kinds of Sweet Corn,
Genuine German Millet, Sudan Grass, Dwarf
Essex Rape, Buckwheat, Popcorn, Turnip
Seed, Pumpkin Seed, Squash Seed.

Don't let that patch of ground remain fallow.

**THOMPSON'S
Hardware Store**

**THAT
Satisfying
Cleaning Service
Comes From**

**Kochneff
CLEANERS**

Phone 319

As We See It

FAILURE OF LARGE-SCALE FARMS

Even when the stock market was at its height, farm prices generally were low and observers were beginning to grumble that the trouble was with the one-family farm. They compared the American rural system with the Russian collective farming (often without knowing much about the latter), and various of the observers pronounced the doom of the small unit. Professor Pitkin of Columbia university began calling our farmers "the quarter-section halfwits" and declared for their extermination.

Now that the market collapse has further affected farm prices, driving them down to undreamed levels, so many farms have been foreclosed upon or taken over for taxes that particularly in the plains states there is ample opportunity for this boasted large-scale farming to show what it can do.

North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas have been especially hard hit. They form a tier between the well-watered country to the east and the drier plains to the west, and periodically they are visited by drouth. It so happens that drouth and grasshoppers have combined against them at this particular time when prices are low anyhow, with the result, for instance, that about 60 per cent of the North Dakota farmers have lost their homes. These have gone to the state for unpaid taxes or to the banks, and incidentally only 255 banks remain open out of the 1050 in existence in 1920.

Obviously here is an opportunity for large-scale farming, if, indeed, large-scale farming has the virtues claimed for it. But Walter W. Liggett informs us in the American Mercury:

The largest single operator in the United States—who farmed two units of 80,000 and 130,000 acres respectively—lost \$5,000,000 over a period of thirteen years, and is not even attempting to raise wheat at the present prices.

The truth is that the arguments for large-scale operation look convincing at first glance. Machinery can be used to handle great areas, and farm labor can be reduced to peonage. But

the matter is not so simple. Working for a corporation, the laborers quit at the stroke of the clock after eight or ten hours; there is a constant demand for increased wages; there is no help from the wives and children. The actual test now in progress seems to be revealing that the devoted farm family, attached to the land by ownership and dreaming of the future, is better able to stand the hard times than are the large-scale corporations. At least the latter are not taking over the land from which the one-family farmers have been driven in the border states.

When a store drops out of sight in the newspaper advertising, it usually drops out of recollection in people's minds.

THAT 69-CENT DOLLAR

Whether your income is \$20 a week, or \$10, or \$30, or \$40, thirty-one per cent of each pay you get is taken from you by taxation.

Let us assume that you are an employed workman, and that your wage is \$20 a week. When you get your pay each Saturday you can take \$6.20 every week and place it in an old sugar bowl and label it "Taxes." This leaves you \$13.80 each week on which to live.

You do not pay this amount directly for taxation each week, it is true. But that is what it costs you. Most taxes are not visible to the naked eye. They are hidden in rent, in food, in clothes, in gas and light bills, in fuel, in amusements, in insurance—in fact, in most anything you buy.

Twenty years ago your tax bill was one-fourth of what it is now. In other words, in 1912 eight cents out of every dollar you earned went to pay for the cost of government. Today it is 31 cents out of every dollar.

Why has your tax bill increased fourfold? Where is this increase going to end? That is for you to say. The place to say it is at the polls in November. And the best method of expressing it is to refuse to vote for every official who has not made whole-hearted effort to cut government expenses.

Modern version of old saw: If at first you don't succeed, advertise, advertise again.

POWER OF A DOLLAR

People don't realize all the work a single dollar bill will do in their home town. If you go down and buy some good article in a local store, that dollar helps pay the wages of a store clerk. That store clerk with that dollar is able to buy needed clothing. That clothing store can pay part of its printing bill with that dollar. The dollar thus paid can employ more local help. So it goes round and round, and every time it passes from hand to hand, it helps make one more home comfortable.

But suppose you spend it in Davenport? Goodnight, kiss it goodbye, it is all gone as far as your home town is concerned.

You can remember the dates when your automobile and dog licenses expire. Remember also when the terms of your city, state and federal officers expire, and take part in the elections that renew the same or put others in their places.

STICKING TOGETHER

How many of our home folks are out of work? Probably not as many as some pessimists claim. Still, there are too many, at least of those who work only part time. In so far as any suffer for the necessities of life, it is a duty for their townspeople to help them.

It is also a matter of public interest. If our home people lack enough to eat and wear, they lose their ambition, something is taken away from their ability as workers. That impairs the future of their home town. We must all stick together to keep our home people well and able to maintain community life on a high level.

You can remember your home town merchant when you have tickets to sell to some entertainment. Remember him also when you want to buy something.

Our Platform For The People's:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

People's Pulpit

Gentlemen:

Chiropractic was founded by D. D. Palmer and founded by B. J. Palmer.

Is B. J. of 1932 the B. J. of former days? Then he was a fighter for Medical Freedom, an aggressive opponent of the American Medical Trust and a developer of Chiropractic until he introduced the "nervouscalamity" which was responsible for his delusions of grandeur, and opened the door to the flood of junk and ad-junks which filled chiropractic offices to the exclusion of the SCIENCE of Chiropractic.

Did he see millions in this venture? Just like Colonel Mulberry Sellers in the Gilded Age, with his "marvelous inventions," and propose the Big Stick for those Chiro who hesitated or refused to lease a \$25 Black box for \$2,000? Were they to be made to see the light, for did they not owe him an eternal debt of gratitude for teaching them a profession at full tuition rates, selling them books at a good profit, selling advertising ditto, exploiting them in technique, charging them \$50 then, now \$100, for an examination of a case, and using them as "feeders" to him in every way his fertile mind could devise and suggest?

But the field protested, objected and rebelled, and, like installment Fords, returning to the sellers, express and freight was soon heavy with neurocalometers headed for Davenport. The damage to Chiropractic had been done, however, and all the electrical modalities and the claptrap which he once so strongly decried against drifted in, the field was divided by fractional fights, Chiropractic legislation at a standstill and no new legislation permitted unless B. J. was its beneficiary.

"Nervous-calamity" No. 2 was

brought out and a new orientation provided. Everyone who did not use one was a "menace" to the sick; records of the past showing the success of practitioners without the machine were ignored, derided, or belittled, and propaganda and sales talk for another machine filled his house organ and the heads of the credulous. The reaction seems likely to be just as fatal to the use of No. 2 as it was to No. 1. One wonders if the past masters of technique were a "menace" to the sick, men who knew no Neurocalometer, such men as Bonsetter, Reese, A. T. Still, Sir Richard Barker and D. D. Palmer?

B. J. is broadcasting what he formerly ridiculed, viz., adjustment of the 3rd Cervical, his "Hole in One," originated by the Damons, of Reseda, Cal., and appropriated as his own discovery.

Dr. A. T. Still palpated hot and cold spots in the spine fifty years ago and needed no machine to discover or correct their cause, and thousands of Chiropractors will continue to cure sick folks without paying tribute to B. J. or sending students to the P. S. C. or using an electrical modality.

The useful aids to diagnosis are the thermometer, urinalysis, sphygmomanometer, blood count and blood test, and there is really no sensible objection to their use.

In California are a noisy minority that would graft medicine and surgery onto Chiropractic through medical training in a tenth rate college. They see "big money" in it and want a share of the medical hi-jacker's graft in narcotics, whiskey prescriptions, compulsory medication and useless operations, so crippling to the body and pocketbook. They should be taken by the slack of the pants and scruff of the neck and tossed into the Pacific ocean, for they certainly have no place

in Chiropractic.

Has B. J. made his peace with the A. M. A. and is his radio station WOC one of the Radio Trust chain? Its programs are as regular as the other commercial broadcasts of cigarettes, jazz, crooners and medical bunk. Medical Freedom and Chiropractic are conspicuously absent, and he even attacks the best friend and defender of Chiropractic and the drugless professions, Norman Baker, of Muscatine, Iowa, by calling him, in radio broadcasts, "that Frankenstein on the hill!" (Wonder if he knows the story of Frankenstein?)

When Governor Dan Turner was ordering troops against the Iowa farmers his radio station was silent, he had nothing to say.

Is B. J. an opportunist with an increasing itch for the dollar? Is he an economic ignoramus who does not know that the dollar chasing PROFIT System is on its last legs and ready to collapse? And when it does, and Society is re-organized on a Collective basis, in the Socialist Industrial Republic, we shall learn the TRUTH about ALL systems of therapy and the Neurocalometer. Chiropractic, with the barnacles scraped off, will then come into its own.

Fraternally,

A. S. Dowler, D.C.,
Glendale, Cal.

Gentlemen:

Please renew our Free Press for another year. I enclose \$2. We like the paper very much for we find lots of news in the Free Press which we don't find in other papers. And let us know two or three weeks ahead of time when our paper expires so we can send you the money sooner and you can be sure of getting it. Thanking you, a subscriber,

George Brandy,
Kewanee, Ill.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find a one dollar bill for a six month renewal of my

subscription to the Mid-West Free Press.

I used to be a subscriber for three dailies but no more—since I get more facts in fifteen minutes from the Free Press than I could from those three papers in that many years.

Mr. Baker has a difficult road to travel in his fight for the welfare of humanity, but the right shall be triumphant some day. Let us all help by giving Baker a boost every time we have an opportunity.

Your truly,
Lyle Bower,
Wayland, Iowa

Dear Sirs:

Please find enclosed \$2 for another year's subscription to the Mid-West Free Press. We could never do without this wonderful weekly as it sure hits the nail squarely on the head on every page it contains. Am showing it to many of my friends as fast as I get it read so as to get them to know the truth with us; and maybe get them to subscribe to it in that way.

Wishing you all the luck and success, I remain as ever,

A. C. Toepfer,
Stockton, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed find \$1 for which renew my subscription to the only newspaper that we can depend on for the truth. I sure miss the paper. I wish you would send me the two weeks' issues I have missed. Renew from the time my subscription expired.

Your subscriber,
John S. Wetzstein,
Dysart, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you a check for \$2 for another year's subscription to the Free Press.

I did not get my paper last week so I guess it has run out. Please send me this paper as I don't want to miss one of them

as they are the best reading we can get.

Yours truly,
Roy Charlesworth,
Grand Forks, N. D.

Dear Editor:

Just a few lines. We certainly like your weekly. Finest paper we ever read. We neglected our payment a bit thinking we could not afford it, but find we can't do without it. Enclosed find \$1.

Yours truly,
Mr. and Mrs. E. D.
Clinton, Iowa

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of the Mid-West Free Press, both the daily and the weekly, from its beginning and have not missed a single copy to date. I surely enjoy everything in the paper. Baker's Column, the editorials and the magazine section all are great—either of them alone being worth the price of the whole paper. I wouldn't miss a copy of your most interesting weekly even if you doubled the price. But don't do that during the Depression.

I. D.,
Muscatine, Ia.

P.S.—I understand that there also will be a Free Press daily again after Norman Baker starts broadcasting from Mexico. Here's hoping.

Midwest Free Press

Established 1924

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One year, \$3.00; half year, \$1.00 in first and second zones. Outside first and second zones, \$3.00 yearly, \$1.50 half year. Advertising rates on request.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

General Features and Hints for Women

'Round the Young Model



Gingham, lawns, batistes, prints... that's what little girls' fashions are made of in Spring 1932! For this is one of those seasons when all the world loves cotton... not only the youthful portion of it but the more sophisticated adult group as well.

These newer kiddies' fashions have gone to Paris for their ideas. And they've come back with all sorts of amusing trends. Color contrast is one of their favorites, along with bow trim-

ings, new neckline details and broadened shoulders. A printed cotton broadcloth is ideal for the upper frock (McCall 6855) which demonstrates its familiarity with the vogue for contrast. A pale green print with bands in two darker shades of green would be charming—or a pink print with bands in rose and blue. A red and white sprigged dimity makes the lower frock (McCall 6840). The white collar is girlish and flattering. (By courtesy of The McCall Company).

GOATHERD FIRST BUTTER INVENTOR

The ancient writers told of heroes and proud cities and dynasties, but of one hero they left no record.

A goatherd he likely was, swinging his leather milk pouch. Fancy must recreate him since no pen left picture. The pouch, raised to his lips, has yielded not the sweet milk poured in the night before, not a soured milk exactly, but a thinner liquid with a puzzling new flavor. An exploring finger emerges covered with a soft congealed substance, quite pleasing to the taste.

An Unambitious Soul

No doubt the goatherd was an unambitious soul who took frank enjoyment in a satisfied stomach and a nap in the shade. A poet might be hard put to it to cast him in heroic role. And yet for him time reversed its tactics. The industry he fathered renewed its vigor with succeeding generations. All unwittingly he determined that not alone by bread should men live, but by bread and butter.

If history does not record its origin it is not without its references to butter. In Genesis it is told that when Abraham was visited by angels who appeared to him in the forms of men he "Took butter, and milk, and the calf which he dressed and set it before them." Proverbs affirms that "surely the churning of milk bringeth forth butter."

Butter A Beautifier

In Rome butter served not only as a food but as a cosmetic. It is related that wealthy Macedonians took butter baths. The soot of burned butter was applied by the Greeks as a cure for ailing eyes. Apothecaries of Spain sold it as a healing ointment.

Some of the early churners hung milk sacks to the limbs of trees and swayed them to and fro until the butterfat separated. Others poured milk into earthen vessels and agitated it with sticks.

Then modern science took a hand at churning. Centrifugal separators, lactic acid bacterial "starters," standardized artificial coloring, mammoth electrically operated churns all belong to a process that might astound the first butter makers.

Kiss a woman's tears away and she will keep on crying.

Dandelion Greens Delightful Change For Spring Meals

"Eat it raw like salad, or cook it like spinach," was the marketman's advice to the young housekeeper who wanted to experiment with dandelion.

It's a delightful green, provided one chooses it carefully. Whether you buy it, or pick it in the fields, choose only the plants that are young and small and minus blossoms. Big leaves are apt to be coarse in texture, and if the plant has begun to blossom there will be a bitter flavor, which is not acceptable to most persons.

Trim off the outer coarse leaves and the stem, and soak the dandelion in enough cold water to float the leaves. Lift out of water and put in a colander or cheesecloth bag, and immerse in boiling water for about five minutes. Then remove, place in a saucepan, pour over fresh boiling water and cook twenty minutes.

Drain and serve dressed with melted butter, salt and pepper, and, if desired, a dash of lemon juice. Or the cooked dandelion can be mounded on a platter and garnished with strips of crisp bacon and slices of hard-boiled egg.

Cooked dandelion can be served as a salad, too, if the leaves are too large to be eaten raw. The cooked leaves will serve, if well cooked and dressed with mayonnaise or Russian dressing.

Tender, young dandelion leaves can be washed thoroughly, drained and chilled, and then used like lettuce, served alone or with any other vegetable—tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, etc.

Raw young dandelion also can be mixed with an equal quantity of some other salad plant such as lettuce, escarole, endive or romaine.

Play Essential

Play of children is essential. No healthy child likes to play alone and they can not play solitaire like grown-ups. All children are naturally sociable, and to make play interesting, other children must enter the game which then becomes competitive and satisfying. The interest in tag or any other outdoor game is in beating the other fellows. When a child sits and mopes in the house, there is something wrong and the sooner you find what it is the better.

FLORAL BEAUTY AIDED BY VASES

It's time to get out the flower vases.

For garden flowers are here and the days are here when nothing seems quite so much worth while as plenty of flowers about the house.

Some women have a knack for flower arrangement. It can be cultivated, even without help. The best thing to do is to study flowers as they grow and then try when you arrange them in vases, to make them look as much like their own natural growth as possible.

Spring bulbs, for instance—they should be arranged with their own foliage, in rather stiff, certainly very simple groups. For they grow straight and alone, most of them.

At a big flower show recently some of the most interesting floral arrangements were made in glass vases, with the grouping of stems and leaves in the glass as part of the arrangement form. The transparent glass showed leaves and stems as they curved upward, and only the line of water and glass broke the continuity of the design of stem and leaf and crowning flower. You can get lovely curves by placing flowers in this way.

Various devices can be bought to make the arrangement of flowers easier. There are ducks and turtles with perforated backs—made of stoneware or metal, so that they are heavy enough to support heavy-stemmed flowers. And there are various wire supports that hold weak-stemmed flowers, both long and short, in good position.

The trick in using these wire supports is to arrange the flowers so that they hide the supports. They are made of green-painted wire so that they lose themselves among the leaves and stems of the flowers.

Tall vases are best for some long stemmed flowers. But they must be bought with special relation to the flowers they are to hold. They must be heavy enough so that the tall stems won't overbalance them and cause them to spill over.

Fish globes are excellent holders for many kinds of flowers. For roses they are most attractive. You can buy them in assorted sizes and the very small ones hold a handful of short-stemmed garden roses as gracefully as the big ones hold a big bunch of long stemmed roses or a bunch of peonies.

Brown And White In Summer Frocks

Brown and white are a prominent color combination in several collections of summer sports frocks. One smart dress had white polka dots on a brown background. Brown and white stripes were observed as trimming effects on several new models.

The Massachusetts Society of Mayflower recently elected Maude Adams, famous actress, to life membership.

Pasteurized MILK IS Popular

To remove bacteria—milk must be heated—a process known as Pasteurizing—especially essential during the warm summer months. Pure Milk is your insurance—your protection. Drink it for health.

PURE Milk Co.

Phone 418 411 Sycamore St.

OUR READERS' COOKING

Help the other readers of the Midwest Free Press to cook. Send in the recipes you like best, sign your name and address, and they will be gladly published.

Potato Doughnuts

1 cup mashed potatoes
3 cups flour
2 eggs
½ cups sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup milk
2 tablespoons melted butter

Flavoring
Mash potatoes, put through strainer, add milk and melted butter. Next add sugar and eggs beating well. Mix together with flour, salt and baking powder.—Mrs. Kenneth Rader, Keokuk, Iowa.

Golden Ginger Cookies

1 cup sugar
1 cup molasses
1 scant cup lard
3 eggs
1 level tablespoon soda dissolved in ¼ cup boiling water
Flour enough to make a soft dough to roll nicely.

These are excellent and never fail if made exactly as stated.—Miss Gertrude Ferguson, McConnell, Illinois.

Never Fail Pie Crust

2½ cups flour
1 heaping cup lard
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon baking powder
2-3 cup cold water

Mix the lard well into the flour, salt and baking powder. Then add cold water. More flour may have to be added before you can roll it well. Handle as little as possible.—Mrs. D. S. Vinton, Iowa.

Cream Toast

Toast bread as for buttered toast, dip each piece quickly in

boiling water and lay in large baking pan, pour over this a mixture of half milk and half cream flavored with vanilla and thickened slightly with a teaspoon of cornstarch, also add a pinch of soda in cream to prevent curdling. Bake in oven about fifteen minutes, and serve.—Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Iowa.

Ginger Snaps

2 eggs
1½ cups sugar
1 cup lard
1 tablespoon vinegar
2 cups molasses
1 teaspoon ginger
1 heaping teaspoon soda
Pinch of salt
Flour enough to make a soft dough

Mix ingredients together, form in small balls, and bake in moderate oven.—Mrs. Wm. Andrews, Burlington, Iowa.

Rhubarb Custard Pie

Cut 1 cup rhubarb into small pieces. Mix this with 1 cup sugar and 1 tablespoon of flour. Beat yolks of two eggs, add one cup of milk, one tablespoon of butter and one-half teaspoon of flavoring. Combine ingredients. Cover with egg whites beaten. Fill crust with rhubarb mixture, stiff, and brown in oven.—Mrs. C. R., Clinton, Iowa.

Lemon Cream Pudding

Beat the yolks of four eggs with four tablespoons of sugar. Add the juice and grated rind of one large lemon and two tablespoons of hot water. Simmer until it thickens. Remove from fire and stir in the whites of four eggs beaten stiff, with two tablespoons of sugar. Cool and serve.—Miss Evelyn Kinsinger, Kalona, Iowa.

CLOSE OUT! KIDNEY BEANS

Per Case of 24 No. 2 Size Cans Only \$1.44

Michigan's finest Kidney Beans packed in syrup at only 6c per can.

PORK AND BEANS

48-1 lb. CANS ONLY \$1.92

4c per can. Packed in Tomato sauce. Full weight 1 lb. cans.

—CALL AT—

K-TNT OIL STATION

908 E. 2nd Street

BIBLE OF VETERANS' BUREAU

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

Frank W. Clark, disabled veteran of the First Division in the World War, is exposing a few fallacies of the treatment of disabled veterans by the Veterans' Administration. This article is particularly timely in view of the recent expose by PLAIN TALK of the racketeering which is going on among officials of the Administration.

William Wolff Smith, chief counsel for the Veterans Bureau who is drawing down \$9,000 as such, admitted before a committee of Congress that he does not believe he is entitled to the \$187.50 he is drawing each month under the Disabled Emergency Officers' Retirement Act.

Mr. Smith, who is only one of many who are drawing money they are not entitled to while real deserving cases of battle-torn veterans are ignored by the political Veterans' Administration, served a few weeks on the Pennsylvania Avenue front, "Swivel Chair" Smith collapsed as he left the committee room following a merciless cross-examination by Congressman Blanton.

He promised to pay back the check he gets each month and said he would pay back all the money he took illegally except that he had spent it. There are many others of his colleagues who should do the same thing. General Hines might earn his pay better if he would stop making political speeches at government expense and pay more attention to observation of the law by his Bureau.

By FRANK W. CLARK

The following is a questionnaire of what every Veteran of the World War would be up against when applying or entering a claim to the United States Veterans Bureau for compensation; pension, etc.

Did I mention Veterans of the World War? I meant the Enlisted and Drafted rank and file veteran of the World War. I am assuming that all the questions and the direct answers to these questions were compiled by the Veterans' Bureau. However, they are the questions that every "Service Officer" of any American Legion Post is supposed to ask of a claimant when entering a claim.

Immediately following the answer as is supposed to be given under the Veterans Bureau camouflaged "Rules and Regulations," I will annex an answer to some of these questions that should be closely scrutinized by the Veterans who intend applying for a pension or compensation. Congress should also scrutinize this article all the way through.

Question 1—What benefit has the Government provided for me, a World War veteran, disabled from an injury received in service?

Answer 1—It has provided for the payment of disability compensation in amounts dependent upon the degree of your disability.

My answer to the above answer is that: nothing is further from the truth. You are compensated upon what position you held prior to the war and how much money you were paid for such work. Two veterans could have the same disability, but should their labor performed prior to their time of entering the service be different, they would not get the identical compensations. This is because of the United States Veterans Bureau Schedule of Disability Ratings, otherwise known to these veterans who know about this book as the secret bible of the Veterans Bureau. Follow along closely and I will endeavor to prove the above.

Question 2—How do I approach the Government for this benefit?

Answer 2—By making formal application to the U. S. Veterans Bureau.

Question 3—What does a formal application consist of?

Answer 3—A formal application blank (Form 526), a Certified True Transcript of your Discharge Certificate (Form 545), and a personal affidavit giving a detailed account of the beginning and development of the disability for which compensation is claimed.

Question 4—Where may I obtain the blanks for this application?

Answer 4—At the Veterans' Bureau.

Question 5—Will the payments of compensation automatically begin after my application is filed?

Answer 5—No—The Bureau must be furnished with definite proof that the original injury or disease causing your present disability was actually incurred during your period of service in the World War, except certain ailments as follows: Tuberculosis, Sleeping Sickness, Nervous and Mental diseases, Spinal Meningitis, Amoebic Dysentery before January 1, 1925. Anaemia, Arteriosclerosis, Diabetes, Hodgkins disease, Leukemia, Endocrinopathies, Arthritis, Carcinoma, Hypertension, Cholecystitis, Endocarditis, Nephritis, within one year after discharge.

Question 6—What steps are taken to furnish the Bureau with this proof?

Answer 6—Immediately upon receipt of your application by the Bureau they (the Bureau Authorities) request the War Department, Navy Department or Marine Corps, depending upon the branch of service of which you were a member, for a

transcript of your medical records at enlistment, during service and at discharge. If such records are silent or inadequate as to the beginning of your present disability, you must furnish effective evidence to substantiate your history of the case.

My answer to the above answer is, that thousands of records of these disabled veterans who actually served in the trenches were blown up in battle and while the office was handling these medical and service records was under shell fire, consequently, thousands of disability records were actually destroyed in the immediate war zone, and the War Department, even though the Commanding Officer of your company or regiment testifies that he knows you were disabled while actually in service, does not give you any benefit of the doubt, but produces a silent record with no disability.

The same can be applied when you were discharged from the service, and when you ducked the medical officer and his group of non-commissioned officer assistants in order to get free of the service. In the event that you escaped the medical examination that you knew would hold back your discharge and tried to carry on in civil life, and finally had to resort to entering a claim with the Veterans' Bureau, you were up against a group of medical doctors who placed the burden upon your shoulders to go out and get affidavits from doctors who had treated you, and if they did not have a laboratory finding of yourself within one year of the time of your discharge, you have a long battle before you to get the compensation that you seek.

Question 7—How do I go about furnishing this effective and detailed evidence?

The answer to this is told in the following. I believe that some executive in the American Legion wrote the answer to the 7th question. It is as follows:

If a person were going into a court to prove a suit or claim against some person, they would first procure the services of an attorney and they would tell this attorney everything that they could recollect that had any bearing on the claim, and then he would tell the attorney all about the witnesses with the result that the attorney would get hold of the witnesses and talk to them and when the claim came into court, he would put these various persons on the witness stand, and by examination and cross examinations on the details the important facts would be brought out for the information of the Judge and Jury, and it would be possible then for the Court to decide the claim on its merits.

In veterans' claims against the Veterans' Bureau, we have found that the veteran himself has told the Veterans' Bureau only a very meagre story, and then he has gone out to get affidavits relying on acquaintances' memories covering facts that happened ten or twelve years ago. This has frequently resulted in witnesses not being able to give complete or full information, or in telling stories that are somewhat conflicting because of inability to recall details correctly.

Before the veteran attempts to get any affidavits to prove his claim, or approaches his witnesses for proof of his claim, I believe that he should submit to the Bureau a complete detailed personal history, telling of each sickness, injury or ailment; the original attacks and recurrences, month after month during the period of military service, and month by month at least during the first year after discharge, and then the more serious attacks each year up until the time the claim is filed against the Veterans' Bureau.

It is particularly important that the veteran describe just how each ailment affected him, when and where this occurred, and the kind of treatment which was received for such injury. I realize that it is difficult for even the veteran himself to write out a statement that would be accurate covering facts over a period of so many years, and I would suggest to the veteran that before he attempts to write a statement, that he spend a week or two weeks or more, if necessary, jotting down as he recalls them, sufficient happenings, the approximate dates of the happenings, and then when he has thought of all the different things that have happened during the past years, he can then sort these things out chronologically according to the date of happenings, and make up a chronological history.

In writing buddies who served with him in the army, it would be well to put in his letter, or attach to his letter, that part of the history concerning which he is requesting an affidavit or testimony from the buddy. This will refresh the buddy's memory to the extent that it will easily be possible for that buddy to write out an honest and accurate account of what happened according to his memory after it is refreshed.

Other persons, neighbors, relatives, friends, employers, should be permitted to read the history before they make up the affidavits so that they can also refresh their memory as to the past events. The personal statement and the affidavits before they are submitted to the Veterans' Bureau should be submitted to some well qualified Service Officer for comment and suggestions as to corrections before they are given to the Veterans' Bureau for final

consideration.

In all of this remember that the Veterans' Bureau does not care about how much it rained or snowed while you were in the army; they do not care about how many meals you missed or how bad the food was that you had to eat, or other conditions of war. They do want to know about each sickness or recurrent attack of sickness, and just how it affected you.

They want the friends and others to describe just how you were disabled. They want to know if there was stiffness, or swelling or vomiting, or coughing or frequent visits to the toilet or just how you were bothered with your ailment.

My answer to all of the above is, that if you carry out all of these suggestions you will make yourself open to committing libel and likewise your friends, relations, buddies, etc., if you put before them your disability history, you are practically telling them what to write as an affidavit in your interest. If all of the affidavits that you submit were anywhere near alike in diagnosing your disability, the Veterans' Bureau will immediately recognize that you have not only committed a falsehood, but you have had others do so for you.

The Veterans' Bureau would then have the right to haul yourself and all of those who submitted affidavits into a Federal Court and cross examine yourself and witnesses and bring out the facts. My best advice to any disabled veteran would be to go into some reputable private hospital and have your complete disability condition diagnosed and the laboratory findings given you in black and white, whose word cannot be disputed, then, when the Bureau says you have not this and that, you will know whether they are right or wrong.

Question 8—What assistance can I expect in procuring such evidence?

Answer 8—The Veterans' Bureau has its Contact and Cooperation Section, the service of which will be given in your behalf. The American Legion Posts and Headquarters and the office of the Division of Soldier Welfare are also available.

My answer to the above answer is, that it is well known that the Contact and Cooperation Sections are paid lower in comparison to any other executive office position, that the morale of this Section cannot always be kept up. They receive the most abuse and slams from the disabled veterans about the country than any other branch of the Veterans' Bureau. Another question that appears in my mind at this time and it needs the observing eye of all concerned. What part do the American Legion Posts and Headquarters play in this Federal Government Machinery in this respect?

Question 9—After a transcript of my medical records during service and these statements and affidavits have been furnished to the Bureau, what action is then taken on my claim?

Answer 9—All this material and a report of your last physical examination are submitted to that unit of the Veterans' Bureau called the Rating Board for consideration and adjudication. You may appear or have a representative appear.

My answer to the above answer is, that all affidavits that you submit for favorable consideration that are not from doctors, diagnosing your disability, with laboratory findings, you are doomed to get little consideration and the more of these outside laymen's affidavits that you submit greatly lessens your chances to get any part of the claim you have against the Bureau.

This Rating Board is generally composed of a doctor at the left of a table, an attorney at the right of the table, and a civilian cooperator across the table from where you are supposed to sit at this table. Before you are called before this Rating Board, you are required to sit outside of this closed door Rating Board Office and wait anywhere from 1 to 2 hours while they (The Rating Board) hash over your case so that by the time that you enter before them, they already know just what they are going to say to you, and what questions they are going to ask.

If you answer all of their questions it is assumed that you will answer the very questions that will convict yourself against receiving any consideration at their hands. They have one purpose. That is the quieting of claims.

They are employed by the Government to work in the interest of the Government and the more claims that they block from receiving a just consideration the greater the credit they receive from the United States Veterans Bureau Administration. They are not practicing doctors, nor are they practicing attorneys. They are paper and file men, employed by the U. S. Government to defend the Government against the millions of claims that they are receiving or will receive.

They leave one clause in the laws for you to take an advantage of. That is to have an American Legion Representative, a Veterans of Foreign Wars Representative, although he is not paid by the Government, and they have a Disabled American Veterans Representative. In some cases these Representatives may be lawyers, however, they are the only ones that are recognized by the law to represent you before these carbon paper and file Rating Boards.

These Representatives appear before

these Rating Boards and although they are in your favor, they are compelled to carry out under the "Rules and Regulations" of the U. S. Veterans Bureau Administration, otherwise known as Misery Playing Politics.

Question 10—For some reason, question number ten has been left out of this compiled data.

Question 11—Question eleven is perhaps the most important question in the entire application. The question is: "Nature of Disability Claimed." From experience we have found that thousands and thousands of veterans made application for compensation and named in their application only the disability which was most seriously disabling at the time of application or the disability which they thought was the easiest to prove service connected.

Later these same veterans, after two or three years, came in and named other disabilities and insisted that they had these same disabilities at the time they filed their original application. As a rule, this caused some conflict because the officials in the Veterans' Bureau, awarding claims seemed to feel universally that if a veteran had had such ailments at the time he made his original claim, he would have said something about it.

I realize that the average person may not know the medical term for a particular ailment, but the particular organ or part of the body which is affected, should be named in this space. The Service Officer filling out this form should question the applicant very carefully so that all disabilities are named no matter how minor or unimportant they may seem. The question could be answered simply by putting in that space: Eyes, Ears, Lungs, Stomach, Nervousness, Feet. If there is not enough room in the short space provided, I would advise using the space above.

The second portion of question No. 11 is very important: Date disability began. As most disabilities have to be proved directly incurred in service before compensation is granted, it is obvious that stating his disability began at some period remote from his military service, would be entering into his claim at the very beginning, conflicting evidence. You should be particular to search out and secure from your applicant, the approximate date that the very first symptoms of the ailment or ailments began.

My answer to the answer of question number eleven is: That thousands of thousands of disabled veterans in this country are deadly in fear of the surgeon's knife. Therefore, the disabled veterans only would tell in the Veterans Bureau of the disability that they believed would not have to be cured by the use of surgeon's knife.

Any surgeon will recommend an operation because that comes within the scope of his business. There were and are today, thousands upon thousands of disabled veteran who are married and settled down in their homes, and they are home lovers, not the roving kind that they were before their marriage. Consequently, they want to be with their wives and families and not laid up in a hospital under a long hospitalization program. Such long periods in the hospitals has a tendency to cause a conflict between a man and his wife, that in the end is only settled in the Divorce Courts.

Why does the above and valuable information now come to light after hundreds of thousands of claims have gone through this Veterans Bureau Bureaucratic Machinery and is practically ready for the junk pile in so far as the Veterans' Bureau is concerned, or until the U. S. Congress reconsiders.

Question 12—If my claim is disallowed, what recourse have I?

Answer 12—Refer the matter to one of the agencies named above for information as to what further requirements must be met. Ordinarily additional evidence of a detailed and definite nature is required. Every effort should be made to procure such testimony, have it filed with the Bureau and ask for a new examination and rating.

My answer to the above answer is: That you can even go to a doctor whom you know or do not know and bribe him to give you the necessary testimony that will give you the required consideration before these Rating Boards. However, I would not advise you to try it nor the doctor either for that matter. No matter how old a record may appear to be on its surface. A way can be determined just how old the ink is on that record or testimonial.

Question 13—After I have done all this and feel that the evidence submitted is sufficient to establish service connection and my claim is again disallowed, what steps should I take?

Answer 13—You then have the right within six months after the date of the letter notifying you of the disallowance, to file an appeal. Your letter to the Bureau should cite specific reasons why you are appealing from their decision.

My answer to the above answer is: Although you have the right to appeal the regional offices decision, they request you to make the appeal through the regional

Please turn to page nine

TAX EVILS AND THE REMEDY---A D

(By S. B. Prouty.)

Council Bluffs, Ia.

A plea for a maintained wage scale, for every worker and employee of whatever nature in Iowa, with a plan and specifications to secure and maintain it.

A system for circulating our own money in an ever expanding, ever increasing beneficial circle.

A solution of how poor we shall permit our people to become.

For the depression to continue longer in Iowa is entirely unnecessary.

Continued From Last Week

Why are farmers losing their farms? Real estate taxes. For tax money going direct to the court house employs no labor to purchase the farmer's products. It makes no purchases of whatever nature on its way. Why are homes taken away from people who would like to own them? Real estate taxes. Why will all state, county and township employees be cut from 10 per cent to 50 per cent? Real estate taxes. How will they be able to buy the goods from our stores and pay farmers 10 and 12 cents for their hogs, pay for service to those who render them, with slashed wage and salary scales?

I am opposed to any sales tax for Iowa unless we have service taxes also, it would be discrimination, discrimination against some of our people and some of our commodities. Many people and companies in Iowa are making fine livings even fortunes who do nothing but render services, some of whom pay very little tax. We wish all this corrected. The doctor, the lawyer, laundries, hotels, restaurants, shoe shining parlors, shoe repairers, garages, radio and auto service stations, barber shops. Many others in our big office buildings we pay for services rendered and in addition we pay the taxes for our schools, township, county and state needs. Property owners pay 85 per cent of our taxes.

I am positively opposed to any kind of exemptions whatsoever. It is not fair and would spoil and hinder the smooth working of the system and results obtained. Let it be of equal action, on each citizen, commodity and service. How could you separate the sale of a tire from the service of repairing it? How could you separate the sale of a radio from the fees for servicing it? How could a garage separate the sale or parts from the service of installing them? How would a plumber separate the sale of a bathtub from service of installing it? Let him pay his share. He will be one of those benefited by a whack at this released real estate tax money as it flows from the hands of home owners.

The question is bound to arise "How did that fellow out in western Iowa get to thinking on such subjects?" Simple enough. I was sharpening ensilage cutter knives to fill my two silos, wondering how in thunder I could pay my taxes. I came home and laid off some farm hands. My taxes are paid and the farm hands are out of a job to my certain knowledge are still out. It will be a long time before they are put back to work again on four cent hogs, and a long time before hogs are profitable unless men are put back to work.

This tax money I paid did not flow through the channels of labor, trade, service and business on its way to the court house.

I cite this to show you what is actually happening today and how it is taking place. How this terrible vicious condition starts on the Iowa farm for one place at least, no one can deny it. We must stop it at its birthplace, and start money around the circle in the right direction.

Whether European conditions or stock market crash or other reasons were the original causative factors we will not argue. Many reasons given must be classed as aggravations.

Why this depression continues in Iowa is the problem with which we have to deal. You and I cannot change European conditions nor control congress, we must use the means at hand and at our disposal. (Congress may do some things which will help us some. We need all the help we can get.) We must take the tax off of real estate and use the money to circulate around among ourselves. This starts at the birthplace. Any other plan is economic fallacy, will get us nowhere. Bond issues are in this class, if taxes on real estate still continue, real estate would have to pay both interest and principal. Real estate already has more taxes levied against it than it can pay. How can it pay interest and principal on bond issues? What would such bonds be worth, who would want them? I know nothing about bonds, but I know I don't want any Chicago bonds.

What will a deed to a piece of Iowa real estate be worth pretty soon. Now folks isn't the whole thing asinine? Real estate taxes were unjust, unfair, oppressive and burdensome before this depression. What's the use putting more tax on it? These wonderful tax wizards won't get the tax--real estate can't pay it. How does the working man figure he is going to get a job when his employer is bankrupt?

How will our present system of taxation, hatched up or patched up in any manner you can think of put the Iowa farmer in a position to compete with

Russia or the Argentine? We had best be thinking about it and getting ready for it.

The sales and service tax so adjusted and administered to cut his taxes 90 per cent would put him on his feet. There is no other way to give him a fighting chance.

Our best editorial writers tell us the number of people who do nothing and pretend we are not in trouble and hope it will come out all right is literally tremendous. You may be for or against a sales and service tax. You may or may not be able to see all the spots on this cow. You may or may not have your pet scheme of taxation. You may or may not know that circulating our money in an ever-increasing expanding circle will bring prosperity. You may or may not feel that administering a sales or service tax will be quite a task. You probably will not care if it gets results. You may or may not have great faith in paid economic writers. You may or may not have faith in national statisticians. You may or may not believe national economic prognosticators can figure the dope on the law of averages. You may or may not believe all of us can continue to enjoy telephones, radios, automobiles and frigidaires with our present system of taxation. You may or may not believe any of the above are true or false, but the fact remains the same that what you and I think or what our opinion may be amounts to absolutely nothing. If you and I have interpreted the action of economic force correctly we are right, if we have not we are wrong.

If I had my way about it no more property would be taken over by the bourgeoisie on a tax title in the back rooms of our courthouses. Neither would the methods of the communist be employed to prevent it. Fourteen farms in Pottawattamie county have been bid in by the Omaha Land bank to both protect the owner and the bank. I would remove the system which causes such happenings by replacing real estate taxes with a sales and service tax and if big interest, imagined selfish interest or misguided little interest tried to block the passage I would try with all the power within me to pass on to him knowledge and enlightenment on economic law so that no man would desire to stand in the path of permanent prosperity, a home for every worker, freedom from economic slavery and for the stoppage of making candidates for potters field.

CHAPTER 23.

Nuisance Taxes.

Someone will say such sort of a taxation system will be a nuisance. All taxes are a nuisance, taxing bodies have yet to find a tax that is popular, facts are Canada has found the sales tax the least unpopular they have ever used.

It is quite a nuisance to be out of a job. It is a nuisance to pay our present tax. It is somewhat of a nuisance to have your home or your farm taken from you. It is a little bit of a nuisance to not have anything to eat.

It is a nuisance to raise hogs for 4 cents and a mummy one at that this fall. It is a nuisance to be in the office all day and not have enough business coming up the stairs or elevator to pay for the office rent.

Ask the social worker if it isn't a nuisance to deliver groceries or milk the cows deliver the milk to some poor devil who can't pay for it. Perhaps you can think of some more things that are a nuisance just now, but I guess this is enough to satisfy the gink up here in the front row who brought that up.

One clerk in our courthouse said to me, "How do you expect that can be worked with farmers, they are the poorest bookkeepers ever?" I wish him to show me the farmer who doesn't know how much he has sold any day, any month or year, if he doesn't keep books under present conditions the sheriff will keep them for him. That's the trouble, the sheriff is keeping too many books just now.

The sheriff is the one fellow the sales and service tax system will affect seriously. He won't have so much work to do, but he won't care, he has hung so many tickets on front gates he has about run out of tickets anyway.

CHAPTER 24.

General Observations

No. 2.

The iniquities and ill workings of our tax system were not so manifest and apparent and we got along fairly well under our bolstered and false prosperity from 1926 to 1929 when American bankers were loaning countless billions to Europe and this money came flowing back to us by European purchases. But just as soon as they stopped loaning, Europe stopped purchasing and when Iowa was compelled and forced to stand on her own bottom the ill effects of our tax system became at once decidedly apparent. All remedies so far advanced are aimed at the symptoms, not the disease; most of them actually make the disease worse. To me it is the rankest nonsense for Iowa to be compelled to have an artesian well of help and relief from Europe or anywhere else for us to enjoy all the prosperity we need. Let us beware of all artificial prosperity. Henry Ford tells us this depression will

do us good in teaching us a lot of things we should know.

My opinion about the matter, and you take it for what you think it is worth, is that it has been of benefit to us exactly to the extent that it has taught our people that there are such things as economic laws and a smattering of how they work. That these laws do work and just now are working against us with a vengeance. Fighting economic law or the law of nature will accomplish nothing. To love a home is a law of nature. This is the greatest indictment against communism. Animals tame or wild want their own home; will fight for it. Even a runt pig blindfolded and carried away to a pig nursery where he may be better cared for will get out and find his way back home. It is instinct. Every farmer has seen this.

Henry Ford tells us when this depression is over we will have prosperity again in untold measure. When will it be over? You tell us. It will be over when our people have learned enough about the workings of economic force to get into action, correct the present ill workings and make them work for us, not against us. The radicals of Australia did the tallest fighting economic law any of us have heard of. They voted bonds, went out on the plains and started to build Canaberra, their pipe dream of a capital city, a capital building costing millions, government hotels of many stories, beautiful streets and beautiful grounds, beautiful parks and the Lord only knows what all. Say mister! That was some dream. Did they live in a Fool's Paradise while that was going on? Now they are paying the fiddler. They can't pay interest on the bonds and have the bonds to pay. They have left it unfinished, uninhabited and unused. Have run a barbed wire fence around it and abandoned it to the Australian bushman and kangaroos. If you haven't heard about this you had better read up on it. It is all true. (I don't know about the barbed wire fence.) This is on a par with schemes for congress to vote billions in bonds for relief work. Before we do this, let's find out how it worked in Australia.

CHAPTER 25.

Economic Thought.

All the trend of modern economic thought seems to be in the direction of how rich we are going to let people get. This does not seem to be getting us anywhere. It reaches no Land of Promise. It does not secure for our people those things which the human heart most desires. Here in Iowa let us devote our thoughts to solving the problem of how poor we are going to let the people get, then will be time enough to decide how rich we shall permit our citizens to become. If we solve the problem of how poor a citizen may become, the problem of how rich will have been largely cared for. It has been asked: Why do you not make this message applicable to the nation instead of Iowa alone? This is impossible. The nation cannot come here and tell us how we shall do such things. Let us clean up our own backyard first. We must solve our own problems first. This bite is as big as we can chew and we are just a little bit selfish about it, too. We have all heard about the fellow who made a great success attending to his own business. That is one of the very first things I pointed out in the beginning of this treatise: That our thoughts are too far away on matters irrelevant to our own affairs here in Iowa. It would be quite satisfactory to me if every ship crossing the Atlantic ocean would cast anchor and every cable and telegraph line to Europe were sealed up for the next six months. Perhaps our people would quit worrying and talking about international bankers and the paltry billions (to them) they stand a chance of losing and devote our thoughts to the more than \$4,000,000,000 in securities our poor devils in Iowa with taxes from real estate. Yet the tax wizards are around measuring the cubic contents of all homes, garages, barns and cornerbills. The idea is to be "fair" and "just." Punish a little more the thrifty and progressive for giving some one a job at putting up a home or a barn.

We will leave it up to you of how a tax system based upon downright thievery, absolute robbery, pure stealing from helpless citizens can be placed on a "just" and "fair" basis. And we live in enlightened Iowa.

I can see that in some countries where a few wealthy people own everything and the working classes are so poor no revenue of any consequence could be derived from a sales and service tax. Not so here in Iowa as yet and we don't want it to be so. Let's stop it before it even approaches such a condition.

We would have very few poor people. How could there be any considerable number of poor people with their household goods tax free and their homes largely so? This is one of the particular beauties of this system of taxation. Every one could own their own home and would do so in accordance to his means.

CHAPTER 26.

Admissions.

I talked to one highly educated man holding an official position very much interested in farmers, who stands a good chance of losing his position or not get-

ting his pay with our present taxation system, who would admit that if the farmers were prosperous all others would be prosperous.

He would admit that you could not keep farmers from being prosperous on largely tax free land.

He would admit that tax free household goods and nearly tax free homes would cause nearly all working men to own their home.

He would admit what a good thing this would be.

He would admit that if a working man lived in a rented house it would bring his rent down at once. He would admit that releasing 90 per cent of our real estate tax money in Iowa approximately \$90,000,000 from the \$100,000,000 tax money in Iowa so it could go home at once to labor and to all channels of business would start employment and business.

He would admit that such a reduction in real estate taxes would pull money out of hiding, strong boxes and socks to buy homes and farms which can be purchased for half what they are worth, thus giving us still many more millions to circulate around among ourselves. I have talked to no one who was more opposed to our present tax system than he, saying it was antiquated, etc.

He would admit the working man's wife had no dollar at all now, to say nothing of \$10 to give the butcher for meat.

But he could not see or admit the working man's wife would be better off if she only had the \$10 to buy meat with if the butcher added any tax whatever to her \$10 purchase.

He would first say the consumer would pay the tax, then say the producer would pay the tax.

He constantly tried to judge the whole cow by some one spot on her. He seemed quite willing to sacrifice all the wonderful good things he admitted for fear the butcher would add even a mere trifle to \$10 worth of meat.

Now if you can tell me how to reach this kind of mind I wish to know. He would cure all our ills with income taxes. Funny, isn't it, how the people keep on kidding themselves that they don't have to pay these taxes.

Before the year 1931 started one packer figured out how much his national income tax would be for 1931. His figures were approximately \$1,600,000. In 1931 he bought his pork and beef cheap enough from the farmer and sold them high enough to the meat market so he could pay his income tax and have some profit left for himself.

Who paid this income tax?

Now the Illinois legislature is trying to pass a state income tax. The Iowa and Illinois farmers will sell their hogs enough cheaper and working people will pay enough more at the butcher shops to pay the Chicago packer's state income tax also.

CHAPTER 27.

State Income Taxes.

It is realized there are many sincere men who favor state income taxes to cure our ills.

Illinois is trying to pass one. Just as sure as two and two are four every Iowa hog and Iowa steer that goes to Chicago will be bought cheap enough to help the packer pay it. Income taxes are proving themselves to be the most undependable source of revenue there is. The wealth which can be taxed is vanishing. The incomes on which taxes may be levied have disappeared. People cannot pay the levies which law already has imposed. Taxation has destroyed the sources of revenue. The exemptions would have to be placed so low it would include half the farmers in the state to raise enough revenue under present economic conditions to bother to put it on the books.

In the light of the effect income taxes have on economic force closing up business, running factories and pay rolls out of the state, it is impossible to advise Iowa farmers to have anything to do with income taxes. Haven't we monkeyed with "top down" cures long enough? Let us work from the "bottom up" awhile.

It has been shown how you can take 90 per cent of the taxes from real estate. Real estate sales will start at once, foreclosures will cease. Farm, home and factory owners will at once plan campaigns of activity, will begin putting men to work. No one will dispute any of this. Are these the desired ends for us down here at the bottom in the trenches? What is the sense of monkeying with income taxes; forget them; we can't get enough for our hogs now to suit us.

Someone may point to the Illinois effort for state income tax. Illinois is a fine state to take pattern after! There is no evidence they know anything about economic force or taxation either one. Let's play ball. Get results. Let's go around here long enough. We are weary of this whole depression business. Economic fallacy, political buncombe, political quackery, half-baked reasoning, prosperity propaganda--of all the junk you get poured in your ears it would drive you to drink. Any professor of political economy in any university in the United States is challenged to prove what has been given

DREAM OF MANKIND WITHIN GRASP

you won't work; to prove the results as given you will not be obtained.

When the Iowa people get their bellyful of present conditions they will put an end to the whole of it.

Income taxes are not positive producers of revenue. We must have revenue. We all want revenue. We all want schools, police, etc., and of the best. Income taxes do not cause the employment of labor, rather they cause labor to be employed cheaper so income taxes may be paid and yet leave a profit. Income taxes do not increase the amount of money in circulation, nor speed the flow. Income taxes are not a depression-proof system of taxation, income taxes are a decidedly causative factor in producing depressions. Income taxes emanate from a socialistic "top down" school of thought. Income taxes do not bring about a reversal of the processes of deflation. The ill effects of income taxes are bad enough, yet they are not a circumstance to the vicious effects of real estate taxes. Income taxes do not and will not emancipate the working man. Income taxes do not and will not emancipate us from our present economic order.

A system of taxation whereby each pay a little nobody pay much and each in accordance with the gross dollars he receives, will emancipate us from this most vicious economic condition, will emancipate us from further depression.

Some one may say the fool junk put forth here tries to make us believe the millennium will be brought about, that is exactly what is meant. Not because of anyone's ipsi dixit or opinion, be not deceived, economic law and force the Grand Marshall, the General in Chief is in full charge, has full command of this depression, and will continue to exert his mighty power when we begin to circulate our money in a beneficial circle. This is only a matter of time, only a matter of enlightenment.

Inconsequential molehills will be trodden underfoot, cast aside and swept away. In the end absolute fairness and equality will prevail. The light will finally break.

Permit me to repeat, with income taxes taking our money away from us at the top and real estate taxes taking our money away from us at the bottom we are being ground to bankruptcy and pauperism by the hether and nether millstones of economic force. Verily are we on our way to the poorhouse in an automobile, yet the automobile is not at fault.

CHAPTER 28.

Revolutionary And Ability To Pay.

Someone says it is revolutionary to remove nearly all tax from real estate, sure it is, who doubts the needs of a revolution? Which would you rather have, a revolution of our own making that will get us somewhere, get us out of this depression, a selfish enlightened revolution from which not a soul can escape the benefits or a revolution which will get us nowhere, a revolution of hunger, hate and terror, bred from unemployment and stolen homes? Take your choice. Russia got tired of their conditions, people get tired quicker and faster today.

The in-a-rut, unreciprocating mind says we always have had the greatest portion of our tax revenue from real estate, it would be equally as good argument to say we have always treated hog cholera with lye and carbolic acid in the slop, or we

have always treated diphtheria with a rag swab on the end of a stick dipped in copper sulphate.

Someone else says removing nearly all tax from real estate violates the long talked of ability to pay reason for taxation. It does nothing of the kind, it makes it apply to everyone and directly and does not overwork it as is being done now with such disastrous results. No one ever won out by riding a good horse to death.

The law of diminishing returns, talked so much about by Elbert Hubbard, is encountered sooner or later, read the delinquent sales tax lists. I hope you can see how the farmer and home owner is not escaping the misuse of this ability to pay argument, if you think he is have a short talk with the sheriff.

The socialist is mounted on this ability-to-pay horse for fair right now galloping up and down the road telling the people all about it, his favorite theme is income taxes. I am making no plea whatever for the unduly rich becoming so from pure unadulterated robbery, a bank bandit is an honorable chivalrous gentleman in comparison with some of them and their methods.

I feel that I have some notion of the merciless power of concentrated wealth. We will take care of all of them in due time, but we won't let the socialist or communist do it. There is no evidence that they know how.

The majority of their efforts follow no laws of economics or nature and make matters worse.

If I had my way about it not another dollar of net profit income tax money would ever leave Iowa and go to the national government. If Uncle Sam wanted any certain amount of tax money from us we would say "All right, Uncle, here's your check, from all the people."

I would keep every dollar of income tax money right here in the factories and packing houses of Iowa and tell the proprietors, "Now you men get busy, pay your employees more money, pay our farmers more for their hogs and raw materials and build some additions to your plants and factories." This would remove all obstacles and brakes to prosperity in Iowa.

CHAPTER 29.

Home Owners And Clergymen.

One man said to me, "a farmer doesn't have much trouble paying his taxes if his farm is unencumbered." This is true but is about all he can do. He must sell three times as much farm produce to do so as he did in 1913. Neither does the town home owner, unless he loses his job, then he loses his home. If you can find a better argument for all our citizens to be farm and home owners bring it forward.

To you home owners, farm and city, sitting snug and pretty in your present good fortune, have I shown you how easy it will be for you to assist all good citizens to enjoy the same as you and much to your benefit? Many of them are equally as trustworthy, equally as honest but perhaps not as gifted as you. Your help is most needed to solve this great problem. Lend assistance so you yourselves may say I did my part in the correction of the greatest problem the world has ever known. You fathers and mothers living in your own homes, I beg of you arouse from your apathy so your children may

rise up and say "my mother and father helped put this great movement across." If there was ever such a thing as enlightened selfishness it certainly is for you to do all you can to keep taxes from taking the homes which you leave your children. Your names will go down to posterity as surely as the names of the signers of the declaration of independence and framers of our constitution have come down to us, as surely as the names of the men and women of our revolution come down to us.

Do you know that one-third of the homes in the capital of our own state are being taken for taxes? Fortune is a fleeting bird. It may be your turn next.

One-third of the homes of our capital city are being stolen, still we do nothing, yet boast of our enlightenment.

If clergymen wish to find real depression in their congregations, depression of heart and soul, find the home owner who is having trouble finding money to pay his taxes either farm or town, no difference. There are more than he has any idea of. It is quiet, private, secret, mental anguish. Such matters are private and personal, the clergyman or even the Christian hearted neighbor feels timid and hesitates to pry into much deeply personal affairs. Mistake not, the heartaches are there. The man and woman trying to secure a home or keep the one they have do not talk freely about the mental strain under which their lives are wrought. They incorrectly feel ashamed, feel that they are in disgrace, when it is no more their fault than it is their fault their eyes are gray or brown. To read the letter of one good farm mother almost brought tears to my eyes, nothing I have read since this depression has moved me so much. Yet this good woman did not know that real estate taxes were the real cause for the continuation of her plight. Her hopes for a life time for the better education of her children were blasted.

Prior to four months ago I had familiarized myself with none of the facts regarding taxation which are put forth here. It is the Christian duty of our ministers to familiarize themselves with the conditions under which their congregations are existing. Will our ministers and priests study the cause among their congregations and outside generally of why people do not have homes or lose them. We criticize Russia for their anti-Christian acts and teachings. Before the revolution what right did the Russian communist have to feel there is a God in heaven. Before the revolution the bourgeoisie had taken the land, it had been centered in the hands of the few, by what possible reasoning could the Russian believe in Christianity? The Indian leaves the aged and weak along the trail to die, they lay no claims to either Christianity or civilization.

A man and wife are honest and frugal, have secured a little home. Age, or unemployment strikes them, what happens? They mortgage to pay taxes, shortly the mortgage and taxes together take the home, they are in the street, in the bread line, and we are supposed to be a Christian nation. Think of the mental anguish, the pangs of heart while all this was happening. The clergymen will find it in every congregation and in every bread line in Iowa. He will have a hard time

persuading these people there is a God in heaven. He will not have a hard time persuading himself that real estate taxes are morally wrong. The continuation of this depression proves them to be economically wrong.

What class of criminals do we punish more severely? This man from we steal his home may be most loyal and patriotic, why should he be punished worse than a murderer for his inability to pay real estate taxes? Should his offense be punishable by such drastic penalties? The murderer may be confined but he is housed, fed and clothed, his home is not taken even for murder. He may send his earnings while confined for the support of his children. No such consideration is given mistreated home owners. Other than confinement the murderer is treated the best. Shall we go on punishing our very best citizens in such a manner? I think not, our neameis has overtaken us. We will begin to mete out even handed justice or perish.

CHAPTER 30.

In Conclusion.

All of us have in our minds certain beneficial results, great good and conditions which we would like to see brought about, regarding all phases of the lives of our workers, our farmers, our business men, our teachers and schools, our children and each and every citizen in our state.

If we, here in Iowa, have reached a state of civilization and enlightenment which entitles us to the enjoyment of such benefits as may be in your mind let us adopt:

1. A tax system proven to be the most dependable, nonfluctuating and constant source of revenue.
2. A tax system which will start employment.
3. A tax system which will thaw frozen assets.
4. A tax system under which a national or world depression would affect each citizen but little.
5. A tax system removing all need for radicalism, socialism or communism.
6. A tax system which in its very operation will permit and encourage the payments of mortgages and bonds releasing capital to start new enterprises, creating more and more employment thus acting directly opposite from our present system and directly opposite from an income tax which confiscates capital and prevents further expansion and development.
7. A tax system which in its operation kills the "not enough work to go around" condition.
8. A tax system which would remove all need for doles in Iowa.
9. A tax system aimed at the disease, not at the symptoms.
10. A tax system which cures the disease instead of making it worse.
11. A tax system whereby all people who so desire can and will own their own homes and keep them.
12. A tax system which greatly reduces the age old problem of poverty.
13. A tax system which positively removes the possibility of any considerable number of poor people.
14. A tax system largely removing the need for old age pensions.
15. A tax system largely removing the need for unemployment insurance.

(To Be Concluded Next Week)

Bible Of Veterans' Bureau

(Continued from page Seven)

office and give specific reasons why you are appealing. This way of making the appeal gives the regional office every possible chance to build up their case against your appeal, at the same time know, just why you are appealing their decision. It gives them a chance to protect themselves in every way against the higher court of the Veterans Administration. There are four districts or sections of the country in which your appeal is finally forwarded to by the local regional office. This appeal board is called the Central Board of Appeals.

For section "B" the appeal board is located at 45 Broadway, N. Y., if your appeal is forwarded to section "C" it is located at 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La. If your appeal is forwarded to section "D", it is located at 59 East Madison St., Chicago, Ill. If your appeal is to be forwarded to section "E" it is located at 821 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. It all depends upon what part of the country that you reside in, which appeal board your case will go to.

Question 14—What assistance can I receive in taking this step?

Answer 14—This office will assist you in preparing and filing a letter of appeal and sending a brief of your case to the American Legion representative.

Question 15—A person drawing a certain percentage of disability is later given a larger percentage. Is said person entitled to back compensation for the additional percentage?

Answer 15—Increased compensation, in any event, cannot be paid further back

than the date of the application therefor. In a case where the increased compensations based not on an application for increase, but on medical findings justifying the increase, such increased compensation is only paid from the date such findings are of record in the Bureau.

Question 16—A veteran receiving compensation does not take care of his family. What can be done?

Answer 16—The facts should be reported to the Bureau and if advisable, an apportionment of the compensation may be made directly to the family.

Question 17—Can a man who has been getting the statutory award of \$50, per month be cut off from this?

Answer 17—Yes. If upon review the man if found not entitled to this allowance by reason of erroneous service connection subsequently corrected. With this exception, the statutory award will be paid as long as the present provision for such payments remains the law.

Question 18—Can a man who has been rated as permanent and total, be reduced? If so, why the word permanent?

Answer 18—Yes. If it develops that the man's physical condition has improved to such an extent as to take him out of the permanent total class. The determination of permanency is one of medical opinion based on medical facts and industrial conditions and like all other things may not be 100 per cent mathematical certainty.

My answer to the above answer is: certainly they can do this. They can also reduce him to nothing if they feel so inclined at an time regardless of the extent of his disability. This Workmen's Compensation Law as is applied in the Veterans Bureau gives the authorities of the Veterans Bureau the right to cut off a compensation at any time regardless of the laws of Congress.

When the Veterans Bureau or the

United States Government attempts to compensate a soldier under a Workman's Compensation Law which cannot be successfully applied in fact or law, the Government is relieving itself of the responsibilities of that which brought about the disabled veterans sickness or disability. I will come to the proof of this at the end of this article.

Question 19—What steps should a man take to establish his claim when he was in a hospital for three months for stomach trouble and abscesses in his ears which left him deaf in one ear and partly so in the other, while in Training Camp, but these hospital records cannot be located?

Answer 19—Submit evidence from buddies or others who know these facts first hand.

Question 20—What difference is there in compensation between the old law and the new law for a man, say his rating is 25 per cent?

Answer 20—By the old law, this question presumably means compensation and by the new law, Disability Allowance. A partial permanent rating of 25 per cent under compensation means \$25.00 per month, whereas under the Disability Allowance, the same rate calls for \$12.00 per month.

Question 21—Is a veteran of the Canadian service in the World War and who is a U. S. Citizen entitled to same benefits as a veteran in U. S. Service and does he make his application through the same channels?

Answer 21—A veteran of the World War who served during the war in the Canadian Forces is not entitled to benefits from the U. S. Government but may be entitled to benefits from the Canadian Government, arrangements by that Government for treatment of this man by the U. S. Veterans Bureau may be made under established reciprocal agreements between the respective Governments. Ap-

plication, however, should be made to the Canadian Government.

Question 22—If the Bureau allows compensation on a claim that is several years old, do they pay compensation from the date of the original application? Can they pay only from the time they admit service disability of 10 per cent?

Answer 22—Payments of compensation cannot be made for any period during which the disability is rated as less than ten per cent. In any event, compensation cannot be paid for more than one year prior to the date the original application is received in the Bureau, if filed after June 7, 1924; if before June 7, 1924, two years.

Question 23—Can compensation be gotten for asthma and bronchitis received while in service?

Answer 23—Yes, the nature of the disability makes no difference except in misconduct diseases.

Question 24—Is not a service record sufficient evidence to prove disability claim?

Answer 24—This depends upon the nature of the disability. One may have been suffering from an acute condition, for example, Bronchitis while in service. The showing of this in the service records does not necessarily prove that Bronchitis from which the man is now suffering is directly due to the attack while in service. There are disabilities which of their very nature terminate completely with the particular attack leaving no residual disability and having no connection with other attacks that may occur in the future. Aside from such disabilities, the service record of a disability would ordinarily tend to establish the claim of service connection.

Question 25—Suppose a man files a claim in New York and subsequently moves here and loses touch with the

Please turn to page ten

"THE FIVE DAY PLAN" IDEA

From Plain Talk Magazine
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In the April issue of PLAIN TALK, Charles A. Hauswirth presented his \$52,000 Plan, which has many points in common with the "Five Day Plan" which originated in the State of Georgia. While the daily newspapers and subsidized national magazines print the views of the multi-millionaire class, PLAIN TALK is printing each month the views of the average American citizen.

Miss Mildred Hicks, author of this article, has attempted to avoid duplication of the ideas given by Mr. Hauswirth, as after all these ideas are primarily for the voters of the United States to think about when they go to the polls next November and, we hope, for many succeeding Novembers.

This proposal is named the "Five Day Plan" because it can be made into law within five days—almost as quickly as the \$2,000,000,000 bankers dole grab was railroads through Congress.

Its principal innovations are a 100 per cent inheritance tax on inheritances above \$100,000 for each dependent, and a 100 per cent income tax on incomes above \$50,000 a year. The money thus derived, under the plan, would be used for social insurance, public works and education.

By MILDRED HICKS

The American people are now realizing that the cause of the Great Depression is the concentration of wealth, and that the simplest way to break up this menacing concentration is to use the weapon of taxation upon large incomes and inheritances.

Why are the five-day planners so sure that 100 per cent taxation of incomes and inheritances in the higher brackets is better than the 60 per cent income tax advocated by Senator Couzens, the 65 per cent demanded by the Insurgent group of the House, the 75 per cent plan of the League for Independent Politician Action, the 80 per cent in J. E. Welch's Bulletin No. 4, or the 99 per cent suggested by the "American Guardian"?

The five-day planners believe that 100 per cent taxation of large incomes and inheritances, with definite amounts exempted, is better than any percentage basis that leaves these swollen fortunes untaxed—even in so small an amount as one per centum—because, if an unconditional one per cent is left to greed, greed will still demand that this 1 per cent yield as high a total of dollars as possible, and thus labor will be forced to continue its battle with privilege for labor's share. The definite maximum allowed the rich by the Five-Day Plan removes incentive to greed more surely than can be effected by any percentage short of 100 per cent.

The Five-Day Plan offers comprehensive working program for all those who are suffering from the depression: it provides funds for immediate relief, and at the same time, by taxing income monopoly (the master monopoly) out of existence, it weakens the foes of labor and opens the way for permanent relief.

The love of big money is the root of all evil, and when excessive incomes and inheritances must be turned over to the government for the common good, there will be no incentive to produce for vast profit; there will be no incentive to refuse high wages and short hours to industrial workers; there will be no incentive to use child labor; no incentive to rob the farmer; no incentive to wage war.

The Five-Day Plan would remove greed incentive by taking away unholy profits; the Five-Day Plan would re-enforce work incentive by securing to labor its just returns.

The Five-Day Plan could be put into effect without delay. Law and Constitution are on our side. Backward countries need five-year plans for industrial development—to solve their problem of production. In America, with the perfecting of machinery throughout 150 years, the problem of production has been solved. We don't need a five-year production plan—we need a five-year distribution plan.

Congress can make this plan law within five days, if congress is convinced that "the lash of mass demand" is behind this measure. The lash of special demand secured legislation for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in record time—the hope that it would save the country was confined chiefly to those expecting to benefit directly from its generous doles to the rich.

When Congress is convinced of the united demand of the people, Congress acts accordingly. Didn't Congress respond most amazingly to the people's will in those memorable March days of the Sales Tax Defeat? The Five-Day Plan can be made into law within five days, if the people will! Our hungry hordes are waiting now. Will they continue to wait?

Pierre Van Paassen, just after his recent visit to America, said of this country, "Nobody I met despaired of an ultimate recovery. Nobody doubted that the change would involve violence and revolution." Those who, like Van Paassen, think that only through violence can the needed change be brought, believe this because they consider violence the one thing that the majority can understand, and because many of the relief plans are elaborate in conception and will require much time for accomplishment; for instance,

the five-year plan, the ten-year plan, and Mr. Hoover's own priceless contribution, the 20-year plan.

Such elaborate detail and such long-deferred hope can not appeal to the hungry, unemployed millions. No man is a philosopher when he is hungry. Hungry people can not think through elaborate plans; moreover, many of them believe that elaborate legislation is designed to outwit the wishes of the people; they feel that the cynic voiced the demand of their oppressors when he said, "Let me write the jokers in legislation, I care not who writes the laws."

On the other hand, the Five-Day Plan is so brief that he who runs may read; so easy to understand that he who can not read may remember; so plain and unadorned that there is no room for the "joker" to lurk behind some well-turned phrase. The Five-Day Plan is as swift in action and as brief in outline as violent revolution, yet it is as peaceful and law-abiding as the Ten Commandments.

From the greatest of teachers, Experience, the masses have learned the need of a new economic order. What they want to learn now is how to start this new economic order immediately without violence. The Five-Day Plan offers the frictionless way. There is nothing strange or violent about the Plan; the principle of income and inheritance taxation is a part of American traditions and every day life.

Their same great teacher, Experience, has shown the people that income and inheritance taxation, in America, has worked, does work, and will work. The Five-Day Plan appeals not to Experiment, but to Experience. Change the percentage in the present income and inheritance tax laws, and the financial foundation for a new economic order is laid. Instead of the rule of property, we have the rule of the people.

When the people rule, machine production, which now benefits only the profit-takers, the rich, will benefit the profit-makers, the workers. Our profit-system era, with its monumental greed—our jobless era, with its monumental misery, will end. While many advantages for workers are offered by the Five-Day Plan, there are, nevertheless, definite advantages for the rich man and for his child.

Recent suicides of rich men indicate that into their homes comes the same spectre, Fear, that is the fireside companion of all those of lesser means who still have hearth and home—the same spectre, Fear, that is the walking companion of every hobo and tramp.

The rich man fears loss, theft, or destruction for his wealth, assassination for himself, kidnapping for his child. And the rich have cause to fear the criminal their concentration of wealth has produced. The Five-Day Plan would end the Bread Strife and destroy the Fear engendered by that strife.

As to the heirs of the rich, public and private opinion against the desirability of large inheritances is rapidly growing. Dr. Wm. Mayo, of the famed Mayo Bros., is quoted as saying, "The very roof of my house goes out of the possession of my family when I die."

"I would not want my children deprived of the fun and the benefit of wanting something and going out and fighting to get it. And I think, from the rich men with whom I have talked, that this idea has penetrated far more deeply into American life than many imagine." Of the benefits of work, Dr. Mayo can speak, not only as a rich man, but as a physician.

Why should an able-bodied adult be smothered by the money of the dead? He should work to win, for his own physical, mental, moral, and spiritual good, as well as for the good of his country and of the world.

Frazier Hunt says that "the real reward in this great game of success is the thrill of winning the game, not of making money. It is the game that counts, not the money itself." Why should a man deny his child the thrill of winning the game for himself? Why should the rich man demand that his child should play the game with loaded dice?

Before leaving the consideration of the money-raising half of the Five-Day Plan, to discuss the working details of the spending half of the Plan, it may be well to call attention to the cry of the rich that there are no big incomes left to tax.

This cry would be more convincing, if the rich would cease to oppose income taxes on non-existent (?) incomes. To judge by the size of the rebates to rich taxpayers, if there are no big incomes, it is indeed time for publicity of income tax returns, with open rebates openly arrived at.

But even if, in these days of suspended prosperity, there are no big incomes (just big rebates), there is no denying that there are huge buildings, marvelous machinery, splendidly managed industries, for the government to fall heir to, and that the inheritance tax of the Five-Day Plan should be emphasized as having full power in itself to break up the traffic jam caused by the present senseless concentration of wealth.

Now for the spending half of the Five-Day Plan:

Even if federal taxes from depleted incomes should prove smaller than ex-

pected, the inheritance taxes would pour in and swell the federal treasury to such a point that a treasury deficit would never again be heard of. As an illustration of the good wrought by even a small inheritance tax, one of the states (wasn't it New Jersey?) recently secured, through its inheritance tax on one large estate, an amount between twenty and twenty-five millions, and straightway put into effect an old age pension law—this very limited inheritance tax having supplied the funds to finance the pensions.

With such marvelous resources as the 100 per cent income and inheritance taxes of the Five-Day Plan would insure, Uncle Sam could immediately begin to spend for public works the amount necessary to create a LABOR SHORTAGE, with resultant high wages and short hours, in both public and private industry. To provide jobs for the able-bodied adult would be Uncle Sam's main job.

The La Follette bill for public construction could be rushed through, the funds to back it being available. With its vast spending power, secured through enactment of the Five-Day Plan into law, the government could go into such public construction on a vaster scale than ever before planned; public roads, public schools would be built; slums would be torn down, decent homes for workers would be erected (as is being done in Vienna, and as was done in America for munition workers during the war); waterways would be improved; and other projects that have long awaited financial backing would be promoted for the public good.

Education would be aided by the government; present teachers would be paid, salaries would be increased; additional teachers would be employed; trade schools would be more general, and adult education would be promoted.

Uncle Sam would aid states in their work for social insurance; he would assist in taking care of the helpless old through old-age pensions; of the helpless young through mothers' pensions, widows' pensions; free education; of the helpless sick through sickness insurance; of the helpless unemployed (if any) through unemployment insurance; of the helpless handicapped through special training and special care.

Some portion of the income and in-

heritance taxes would probably be allocated to states to provide local supervision. But the duty of the state to care for its helpless would be fully met, whereas at present, such care is largely haphazard in its methods.

The foregoing argument maintains that to enact the Five-Day Plan into law is the best way to conquer depression; because it would remove greed incentive, and would increase work incentive; because provisions of the Plan are so brief and so allied with present legislation that they can be enacted immediately, thus forestalling violence—yet these provisions are so comprehensive in scope as to meet the people's demand for a new economic order securing the good of rich and poor; because the revenue-raising half of the Plan is economically sound; and because the spending half of the Plan will bring order out of chaos by providing work for the able-bodied adult, care for the helpless, education for all.

In short, it has been argued that the Five-Day Plan should appeal as the best way to fight depression. The question now is, does the Plan appeal? The answer is, it does.

The Five-Day Plan appealed even in the typed letter forms in which it was first sent out. In response to these letters, the first answer was from the distinguished author, Upton Sinclair.

He wrote: "Your idea seems to me the best that has come along in some time, and I will be glad to take it up."

Again, a noted writer and radio preacher said of the Plan; "I am much impressed with it. As a program it would, it seems to me, lend itself effectively to propaganda purposes—it is vivid, graphic, and concrete. It meets the need of the American masses." Many other kind things were said by those to whom these letters were written.

A thinker has said that changes "are brought about in human affairs not so much by the dissemination of a multitude of ideas, as by the concentration of a multitude of minds upon a single idea. And this idea must be clear enough and comprehensive enough and of sufficient importance to stir the very soul of the masses."

Is it too much to claim that the Five-Day Plan is just such an idea as the thinker sought?

Bible Of Veterans' Bureau

(Continued from page Nine)

Bureau there, what shall he do?

Answer 25—When a veteran changes his permanent residence from one state to another, he should request the Bureau to transfer his case file to the office having jurisdiction over the State in which he now resides. This request should be addressed to the Veterans' Bureau office in the state of the old or the new residence.

Question 26—Please explain the necessity of question of occupation at enlistment and at time of discharge?

Answer 26—Compensation is granted on the basis of the man's prewar occupation. The soldiers own statement of his occupation given by him at the time of his enlistment and discharge is of importance in the Bureau's determination of his prewar occupation.

My answer to the answer above is going to be one that every veteran in the nation should closely scrutinize. The public of the nation should also closely observe this answer. The above answer as likewise my own absolutely contradicts the very first answer to the very first question contained in this article and the person or persons, whether in the American Legion or the U. S. Veterans Bureau who compiled this data has made one blunder that would wake up every man who donned the uniform in 1917 and 1918.

In my answer you will find the exposure of the U. S. Veterans Bureau Schedule of Disability Ratings, the book that Congress enacted into law to be used in the Veterans Bureau when compensating the enlisted and drafted disabled veterans of the World War. This book is known as the secret bible of the Veterans Bureau. You cannot buy a copy of it nor can you get a copy in any way, shape, or manner.

It is only used for official purposes only, and no veteran ever gets an opportunity to glance within the pages of this book unless some good hearted Representative of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars or the Disabled American Veterans gives you an opportunity to glance within the pages of this book and, even then you do not discover the real gist of the information disclosed unless you are gifted with a certain amount of unusual intelligence relative to veteran affairs.

This book is the worst piece of discrimination that ever was put across the floors of Congress. The enlisted men and the drafted men if they were to but know the full truth concerning the way they are discriminated against when seeking compensation would rise in their wrath at every one connected with the United States Veterans Bureau Administration and Congress.

It is to the honor of these men and the shame of every solitary man in Congress

who voted to have such a book put into the Veterans Administration to administer and carry out the laws to provide financial relief to the returned disabled soldiers of the World War.

On the Floor of the House of Representatives the Honorable Congressman Hubert H. Peavey of Wisconsin on Tuesday, April 22, 1930 did make a speech regarding this law as is being applied to disabled veterans out of this book. The same can be found in the Congressional Record of April 24, 1930, page 7979.

He clearly points out that in attempting to apply this law to disabled soldiers, reducing them to the status of factory employees by using a Workman's Compensation Law as is being copied out of the Workman's Compensation Laws of the State of Wisconsin, that it cannot be done in fact or in law. It is to the shame of all who have had a bad finger in the applying of this law and all of those who have upheld it.

A duty now rests upon the Congress of the United States. I will include the speech of the Honorable Hubert H. Peavey using every word as he spoke it in 1930. We have been waiting ever so long for the Congress to act upon this situation that is a disgrace to the people of this nation. The speech shall appear following the continuance of this compiled data.

Question 27—A man has had a service claim passed on heart trouble and it has been stopped on account of less than ten per cent. Man finds that in his claim rheumatism was never covered. Would it be advisable to try to establish service connection on the rheumatism with the heart trouble.

Answer 27—Yes.

Question 28—Why may a veteran receiving permanent partial disability compensation suddenly have his claim suspended or disallowed?

Answer 28—All veterans receiving compensation are examined periodically to determine their physical condition. If, upon examination, the physical condition is found to be changed, compensation is adjusted on the basis of the change, either up or down.

Question 29—Does a completely arrested T. B. case lose his compensation after two years of complete arrest?

Answer 29—No. Veterans who have had active tuberculosis due to service and who reaches a condition of arrest are placed under statutory awards, of at least \$50.00 per month which award will continue as long as the present law remains in effect.

Question 30—How can compensation payments if secured on death cases, be applied to pay premiums on insurance in order to secure insurance benefits to beneficiary?

Answer 30—If a veteran dies or becomes permanently and totally disabled before July 2, 1927, and at that time had due him or his estate compensation or \$60.00 home uncollected for the period beginning immediately at time of lapse.

WHEAT GIVEN TO NEEDY MILLIONS

Over Half Of 40 Million
Bushels Used For
Flour And Feed

More than one-half of the 40,000,000 bushels of Federal Farm Board wheat authorized for distribution among the needy has been given out by the Red Cross, according to an announcement issued at the Red Cross' national headquarters at Washington, D. C. Almost 13,000,000 bushels were said to have been distributed as flour and about 11,000,000 bushels as livestock feed.

Requests for some of this wheat have been received from three-fourths of all of the counties in the United States, the Red Cross said. The following information also was furnished:

10,011,000 Aided

Flour to meet the needs of more than 10,011,000 persons has been given by the American Red Cross from the 40,000,000 bushels of Farm Board wheat voted to it by Congress for the needy and distressed.

Red Cross has approved applications for 1,702,813 barrels of flour for 2,224,701 families in 2,672 chapter jurisdictions. Chapters usually order for county-wide distribution and Red Cross officials point out that more than three-fourths of the 3,072 counties in the United States have asked for the flour.

Stock feed has been approved for 218,000 tons to be given to 178,647 stock owners.

These requisitions have consumed 23,718,177 bushels of the 40,000,000 voted by Congress. Flour orders have used 12,818,177 bushels and livestock feed, 10,900,000.

Flour And Feed

Allocations of flour and feed have been made only on a basis of need and upon requests from communities, through chapters, Red Cross officials said.

The livestock feed emergency has been met in the middle West and Northwest by prompt shipments of cracked wheat. Upon advice of the Department of Agriculture feed for livestock was only furnished until May 31, thus making the remaining 16,200,000 bushels for flour.

Red Cross officials estimate that if flour distribution continues at the rate it is now being requisitioned, the remaining wheat may last through the summer until the fall. Flour is ordered by a community on the basis of 90 days' supply for families on relief organization rolls. The distribution began March 7, and already some communities have sent in a second order, due to underestimation of needs in the first order, to extension of relief countywide or to increased unemployment.

JOIN NOW



AN ORGANIZATION
FOR
FARMERS ONLY

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

A SINGLE UNIT FARM PLAN ORGANIZATION

ACT TODAY



L. A. Loos, Pres
Hedrick, Ia.

FARM WOODLANDS GAIN IN 5 YEARS

Increase Of 4 Per Cent
From 1924 To 1929
Is Reported

The Agriculture Census recently issued by the Bureau of the Census shows that farm woodlands increased about 4 per cent from 144,000,000 acres in 1924 to 150,000,000 acres in 1929, states the Lumber Division of the Department of Commerce. During the same period total farm area increased about 7 per cent. Farm woodlands under pasture increased from 77 to 85 million acres; woodland not used for pasture decreased from 67 to 65 million acres.

Farms in 1929 cut timber products valued at \$242,042,245, compared to the cut of logs and other raw products by the lumber industry of \$459,622,000. Farmers in New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee reported over \$10,000,000 in each State. The northern States reported \$119,537,300, the southern States (including Delaware - Maryland and south of Ohio river and south of Missouri-Kansas) \$109,662,784 and the West \$12,842,161.

In 1929 there were 5,042,926,000 board feet of merchantable logs cut by 178,539 farmers, compared to 27,782,281 board feet of logs cut by the lumber industry.

There were 43,824 farms that cut 1,485,759 cords of pulpwood (nearly 20 per cent of the total of 7,645,011 cords consumed in 1929); 65,745 farms cut 15,338,786 railroad ties (about 18 per cent of the total of 85,662,513 cross-ties purchased by railroads in 1929) and 3,298,415 poles and piles were reported by 21,802 farms.

In addition, there were over 34,000,000 cords of firewood cut from 2,431,921 farm woodlots, and nearly 100,000,000 fence posts were reported by 586,233 farmers. —(Department of Commerce.)

Apply petroleum or carbolineum with brush to nesting boxes, roosts and all other places in chicken houses where mites are apt to hide.

Hand Says Senator Howell Understands Farm Incomes

In expressing his opinion that Senator Howell of Nebraska has a correct understanding of the farm income and calling the attention of farmers to the Nebraska senator's recent address in the senate, taken from the Congressional Record of May 18, E. S. Hand of Tama, Ia., a member of the United Farm Federation of America, writes as follows:

Tama, Iowa

Editor Free Press,
U. F. F. A. page.

Farmers, you should be interested in what Senator Howell of Nebraska says in regard to the farm income. And this is the basis which Henry Wallace and Henry Field base their "Honest Dollar" bill upon. Do you think it will help the farmer?

Brother Farmer, the two bills reported out so-called honest dollar bill and the bill giving the Farm Board more power with the Equalization Fee and Debuture plan added to it, and the sole authority and power to administer it. It will only be more millions wasted and the farmer brought deeper into slavery and peonage, as now advocated. If passed it will only add more disgrace and waste of the taxpayers money.

Abolish the Farm Board as 75 per cent of the farmers ask. Read carefully the following:

Senator Howell says: "The farmers of this country for the past decade have scarcely been able to earn a wage equal to the lowest paid, the common laborer, leaving them with little or no return, and in many cases actual losses on their capital investment."

"On May 16 the United States Department of Agriculture issued a statement showing that the price level of farm commodities is still going downward, having reached the low point of 59 per cent of the pre-war level. The prices paid by farmers for articles which they have to buy are still 117 per cent of the pre-war level."

"The average effective income received per farm family in 1930 was \$598. This is the total average for operator's capital, unpaid labor of the operator and his family, and management of the operator. If a salary of \$15 a week is allowed for the farmer's labor, not counting the labor of his family, the income would not have been sufficient to have paid his wages, and the total operations would have shown a loss of \$182, with no payment for interest on investment. Such an allowance for salary is obviously a mere pittance, and is insufficient to provide an adequate standard of living for the family. The Department of Agriculture estimated that in 1930 farmers lost a total of \$346,000,000. They actually lost that amount. Their farm operations cost them that much more than they received, and this after allowing for the

labor of the operators and their families.

"Such was the estimated loss incurred by farmers in 1930. Since then prices of farm commodities have declined very greatly. The average price of farm commodities in 1930 was 117 per cent of the pre-war level, whereas today it is 59 per cent of the pre-war level; therefore, the losses this year obviously are much heavier than they were in 1930, as such prices are far below costs of production."

The table showing the average income of farmers for the past seven years, as estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture is as follows:

Year	Income available for operator's capital, unpaid labor, and management	Reward for labor and management per farm family	Farm wages per year without board
1924	\$862	\$408	\$347
1925	903	707	574
1926	874	683	586
1927	830	635	584
1928	866	685	584
1929	887	685	580
1930	598	425	535

Would you call the Henry Wallace and Henry Field dollar honest or would it be a dishonest dollar? It would look to me, it should be called dishonest dollar, as what the farmer sells is only 59 per cent of pre-war level and what he buys is 117 per cent of pre-war level.

Senator Howell has a very correct understanding of the farm income.

E. S. Hand

Open the door of an agricultural school and you close the door of a poorhouse.

STEERS CLASSED BY WEIGHT NOW

New Ruling Eliminates
All Deception At
International

At the 1932 International livestock exposition at Chicago, all steers entered in competition are to be classified by weight instead of age.

No steer weighing less than 750 pounds nor more than 1,350 pounds are eligible to be shown. There will be four different classes, one for steers weighing from 750 to 875 pounds, another from 876 to 1,000 pounds, a third from 1,001 to 1,150, and the fourth from 1,151 to 1,350.

Before the beginning of the judging in all the classes, animals will be weighed to determine the classes in which they will compete. The new rule also provides that the winners are to be weighed immediately after the awards are placed. In the carlot show in the feeder division, the required number now is 25 head. Formerly it was 20 head.

This new ruling by the international board of directors shall meet with the universal approval of livestock breeders and feeders. It puts an entirely different slant on the business of showing steers when weight instead of age is the requirement. Showing livestock by weight eliminates all the possibilities of deception, it entirely removes the evils of entering animals in classes to which they were not entitled. Exhibitors now will find that all are placed on an equal basis, and that the development and the merit of the animal are the sole requisites in the selection of a winner. The International show, in bringing about this drastic change, is clearly looking to the best interests of the livestock industry. Competition is keen at the International. Under the weight classifications, there will be no difference of opinions as regards the relative merits of the winners.

Agricultural Formulas

TO INCREASE SPRING EGG LAYING

Feed plenty of food laying mash. Hens should eat about same amount of mash as scratch this time of year. If they are not eating as much mash as they should, cut down on the scratch feed in the morning, but not in the evening. Keep plenty of oyster shell or limestone or bone grit where they can get it. See that they get green feed or good substitutes for green feed. This kind of feeding with plenty of good water, fresh air, well ventilated but warm and comfortable coops, good sanitation and plenty of room are the things that make hens do their best in laying. Dr. H. E. Moskey of the U. S. Insect Administration says that "No known drug or combination of drugs when fed to poultry will increase egg production."

BEST FERTILIZERS FOR GRASSES AND HAYS

For clover, a mixture of 200 pounds of superphosphate and 75 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. Timothy and redbud, 150 pounds of sulphate of ammonia to the acre. Blue grass, 150 pounds of nitrate of soda to the acre. Where grasses and clovers are both present use this mixture as a top dressing: nitrate of soda, 50 pounds; sulphate of ammonia, 75 pounds; superphosphate, 150 to 200 pounds; muriate of potash, 50 to 75 pounds. This is sufficient for an acre of land.

TO SAVE STORED GRAIN FROM INSECT PESTS

Fumigate bin with carbon disulphide either by pouring fumigant in shallow pans in bins or directly on the grain. Before releasing fumigant see that bin is reasonably tight as fumigation is effective only in proportion to tightness of bin. Stuff up cracks and door. Leave bin promptly after pouring out fumigant to avoid breathing excessive amount of gas. While carbon disulphide is the cheapest and most effective fumigant for killing insects in stored grain, it is highly inflammable and greatest care should be exercised in its use.

FOR BLOATING OF CATTLE

Exercise the animal by walking. If this does not help, give 4 table-spoons of turpentine mixed with 2 quarts of Epsom salts in 3 pints of warm water as a drench. If these remedies are not effective, and in urgent cases where the gas must be allowed to escape without delay, it may be necessary to puncture paunch.

FOR WARTS ON COWS' TEATS

Apply castor oil or pure olive oil after each milking for a week. If this fails, the wart can be touched by a stick of lunar caustic and the oil applied after that. Long warts that are not too large at the base can be removed by tying a silk thread tightly around the wart near the teat and allowing it to remain until the wart drops off.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

JOIN THE Organization That is Destined to Unite Every American Farmer

The UNITED FARM FEDERATION OF AMERICA is growing everyday.

It is an organization with the object of uniting every farmer in America regardless of any groups that he might belong to at the present time.

Join the United Farm Federation! YOUR MEMBERSHIP will help us gain the power and voice that the farmer rightfully deserves.

Dues are only \$10 yearly and may be paid in produce or post-dated checks.

UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

Henry S. Pomeroy

Republican Candidate for
Nomination of
Constable

At Primary, June 6th, 1932
I solicit the votes of my old and
new friends and assure you they
will be appreciated.
If elected I will serve the people
to the best of my ability. A resi-
dent of Muscatine for 20 years.



THANKS VOTERS

I Know You Will

☒ Harold C. Lawrence

Republican Candidate For
COUNTY RECORDER

First Term Candidate

Primary Election
Monday, June 6, 1932



"YOURS ALWAYS FOR SERVICE"

Theodore Drake

Candidate For Renomination For

State Representative

At the Primaries, June 6th

Your Vote Will be Appreciated

G. C. Parks

REPUBLICAN
CANDIDATE
FOR

COUNTY
RECORDER

Courteous
Treatment

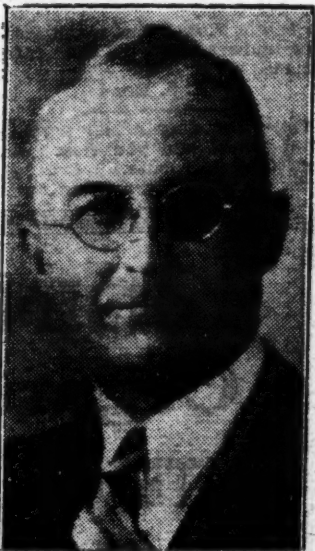
Efficient
Management

Satisfactory
Service

Qualified By
Experience

Your Support Will Be
Appreciated

Primary Election, Monday,
June 6th, 1932



Francis G. Cutler

of Boone, For

Lieutenant Governor

A Jefferson-Jackson-Bryan Democrat of the pro-
gressive type.

"The fighting tiger of Iowa." His whole life and
ambition is devoted to the welfare of the common
people, his fellow men. The Republican Leadership
has taken the side of money and property rights
and has failed the common people. I and my party
have taken the side of human interests. I call for
new leadership for these peoples' welfare. We must
break that ring that has been leading us wrong.
Vote Democratic. I will appreciate your votes
June 6th.

VOTE
FOR

Arthur J. Nicholson

REPUBLICAN

CANDIDATE

FOR

County Treasurer

At The Primaries

June 6

Qualified By 7 Years

Experience As Deputy

TREASURER

Your Support Will Be

Appreciated



H. J. Farnsworth

Republican Candidate
FOR

State Representative

Primary Election, June 6, 1932

Having been repeatedly asked
what my intentions are rela-
tive to accepting the additional
\$500.00 voted for expense ac-
count I wish to make a definite
statement to the voters in Mus-
catine County that, if elected I
will not accept nor withdraw
this sum but will leave it in
the treasury so that it may re-
vert to the general fund. I
feel that measured in terms of
farm and labor income in this
period of financial crisis, that
\$500.00 increase would more
nearly represent \$2500.00.
Moreover I feel all such special
license should be discouraged
and acts granting same be re-
voked by the members of the
next general assembly.

Respectfully submitted,
H. J. Farnsworth

CONGRESSMAN W. F. KOPP



COMMENDED BY THE HENRY COUNTY REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

To the Republicans of Iowa, Johnson, Cedar and
Muscatine Counties:

As you are aware, when the legislature redistricted
the state last year it added the aforesaid four coun-
ties to the First Congressional District.

Henry County is the home of Congressman W. F.
Kopp, who now represents the First Congressional
District, and we earnestly commend him to your fa-
vorable consideration.

Born in a log house in Des Moines County, Iowa,
he had to rely upon his own efforts. By industry,
ability and character he has made his way.

Within a few months after his graduation from
the law department of the State University of Iowa
he was nominated for County Attorney of Henry
County, Iowa, and was elected and reelected. Then
he devoted himself for years to an ever-growing law
practice, in the meantime serving also in various pub-
lic positions.

In 1920 when Congressman Kennedy retired, Mr.
Kopp became a candidate to succeed him and was
nominated. What a man's home thinks of him is al-
ways significant. In that primary he received the
largest vote and the largest majority that had ever
been given a candidate in a primary contest in Henry
County.

Since then Mr. Kopp has been renominated five
times—four times without opposition. In 1930 an-
other candidate made a primary contest, but Mr. Kopp
was renominated by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Kopp is a hard working and influential mem-
ber of Congress. His ability is unquestioned and he
enjoys the confidence of his associates. When the
Democrats took over the control of the House last
December Mr. Kopp was chairman of the Committee
on Pensions and had held a Chairmanship since he be-
gan his service.

That he is very highly regarded in the old part
of the First District is demonstrated by the fact that
such prominent Republican papers as the Keosauqua
Republican, the Fairfield Ledger, the Washington
Journal, the Wapello Republican, the Mt. Pleasant
News and the Burlington Hawk-Eye have all warmly
endorsed him for renomination.

He is an able, kindly and unassuming man. He
understands our problems and is right on all of them.
His savings have been invested in Henry County land
and he knows the difficulties from personal experience.

Mr. Kopp has remained at his post of duty in
Washington and therefore has not been able to cam-
paign for himself. We who have known him long and
well want to assure you that he deserves renomination
and that he is in every way worthy of your support.

Respectfully submitted,

The Henry County Republican

Central Committee

By A. M. Van Allen, Chairman.

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN KOPP ADVOCAT- ING REDUCTION OF CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES

(From the Congressional Record)

Mr. Speaker, the bill that will make the appro-
priation for the salaries of Members of Congress is
now before us. During the consideration of this bill
the question will arise whether the salaries of Mem-
bers of Congress shall be reduced. I am heartily in
favor of such a reduction, and by that I mean a sub-
stantial reduction.

During a time like this, when there is universal
distress, we must be willing to make a sacrifice. While
considering our salaries the condition of the country
can not go unheeded.

As we are the legislative body we fix our own
salaries; and, that being the case, we must be specially
careful to be fair and just. We should make our sal-
aries too low rather than too high. All doubt should
be resolved against ourselves. That is the only ten-
able rule when we pass upon matters in which we our-
selves are interested.

In my judgment the reduction should be not less
than 25 per cent. Such a reduction would restore the
salary that was established 25 years ago. In this
emergency we must be willing to do our part.



JAP RULES FOR LONG LIFE

A set of health-rules which are taught to the youths of Japan are supposed to provide the safest way of attaining an age of 100 years. Without exactly guaranteeing the attainment of that aim, we think many of these rules sound good enough, to be republished here.

Stay in the open as much as possible.—Early to bed and early to rise.—Get no less than 6 hours no more than 7½ hours of sleep, in a dark but well ventilated room.—Take only little tea and coffee, and no tobacco or alcohol.—Take a very hot full bath every morning.—Burn up your silk garments and wear only woolen clothing.—Take a day of rest every week and then do not even read or write.—Avoid excessive exertion of body and mind.—If you are single, marry immediately; if a widower, find a second wife at once.—Do not live in overheated rooms.

HOW TO LIVE LONG

Among most mammals there is a fairly constant ratio between their period of growth and their normal expectation of life. According to that rule, men should normally live in a century—and indeed, centenarians are frequently found among such peasants and mountaineers who live on a simple and natural diet.

The Bulgarians, well-known by their longevity, are 95 per cent vegetarians. There is nothing mysterious about long life which is founded on bodily health. The daily use of fresh fruit, vegetables and salads minimizes the possibility of disturbed digestion and metabolism.

EAT RAW FOODS

Raw-food diet which has become more and more popular in recent years, is based on the discovery that the cooking process destroys the vitamins and washes out the soluble minerals which are found in vegetables and fruits.

Deeper study of the question has taught us to see in plants compounds akin to hormones. We are beginning to see, that the solar energy is stored in plants in various ways and thus opens for us a source of natural curative power. Evidently, the human organism is too far removed from simpler forms of life to be able to transform and store solar energy.

The only direct reactions we can experience from sunlight are the decomposition of cholesterol into Vitamine D, and the effect of ultraviolet light upon the skin pigment. But for vitamins, hormones, and radioactive organic compounds to be used in our bodies, we must turn to raw plant food.

REMOVING DIRT FROM EYES

Among the small irritations of modern—especially city-life is the bit of dust or coal which a sudden gust of wind sweeps into the eye. The first thing we do, when this has happened, is to rub the eye; but this procedure often makes things worse, especially when the foreign particle is between the upper eyelid and the cornea.

The best way of cleaning the eye in such a case is as follows. Stand behind the patient and press his head toward you. Place the index finger of your left hand over his upper lid and then, taking hold of the lashes of that lid with your right thumb and index finger, draw or rather roll the lid upward over your left index finger.

Usually, the piece of dirt, dust or coal is then seen in the middle of the upper lid and can easily be removed with a clean handkerchief. However, the irritation of the eye often continues for some time, and the application of a good eye wash speeds the complete recovery of the organ.

WHAT PRICE TONSILS?

Until a short time ago, not only the general public but most doctors were of the opinion that the tonsils are useless organs which have lost their purpose and value in the long ages of evolution. Like the appendix, tonsils were unhesitatingly removed whenever they showed signs of serious inflammation.

Lately, however, people are beginning to understand that the tonsils are protective organs, which serve to arrest and destroy dangerous microbes. Consequently, tonsillectomy is not so quickly resorted to as formerly.

Instead, tonsil drainage is being used with good results.

The cleaning-up of the tonsils, by eradicating a focal and general infection, naturally tends to eliminate the symptoms indicating these infections, such as eye trouble, rheumatism, and the like.

STRAWBERRY RASH

Strawberries do not agree with everybody. They contain a chemical substance that causes skin trouble. In this connection it is interesting to know that Linne, the famous botanist, is said to have cured himself from the gout by eating strawberries.

On the other hand, a case was reported where a strawberry-sensitive patient overcame his trouble by eating only berries in perfect condition to which a few drops of honey were added. It is stated that he never suffered from the rash.—Nature's Path.

HUMAN BEAUTY IS WORK OF NATURE

Lipsticks and rouge are not required by girls who eat natural food. Boys' and girls' legs do not become bowed nor teeth misplaced or diseased if they are fed properly. Bowed legs are not an error of nature, colorless lips are not an error of nature.

Teeth are properly placed in the jaw unless somebody or something interferes. Teeth are misshapen, out of place, because of an interference with nature. No one can improve on nature, but we can lessen our mistakes.

If mothers cherish their weaklings, is it not a love mingled with pity and resentment—pity for the handicapped child, and resentment against nature? We ought to charge ourselves with our mistakes rather than charge them to nature. Our bad teeth, bad hearts, bad stomachs, clogged intestines, sore muscles, pain stricken nerves, fever-heated tissues, tell of our mistakes.

If you see crooked legs remember that they were due to errors in feeding the baby. When you see girls with painted lips or cheeks, she is trying to put on the outside what was omitted on the inside. The rose needs no paint for its petals. It offers no imitation coloring. The blush upon an apple or a peach is the envy of every girl who tries to imitate it by daubs of paint. The tints of fruits and flowers are fashioned by nature, it does as much for girls if not frustrated. Human grace and beauty are the work of nature.

Breathe Your Way To Health, Beauty, Power And Success

Breathe, and keep on breathing. Breathe high and wide and deep. Put yourself in a correct sitting, standing or walking posture by better breathing.

If ribs, vertebrae, hips, and arches are kept right it will be easy to breathe correctly, easily, deeply, and satisfactorily.

We breathe completely, not simply to make us feel better, but because every cell in the body depends for its life on its full share of oxygen every moment. These cells must get their oxygen from the blood and lymph stream. They cannot get it unless we breathe generously—not with great effort or by too much forced breathing, for there may be an excess even of good things.

Breathe oxygen into the blood and vital organs in such a way as to induce health, vitality, and the retaining or renewing of youth. Breathe color and beauty into the face, buoyancy and enthusiasm into the spirit, with a quickening of the whole machinery of life—body and spirit.

Remember that one little rib slightly askew—unadjusted—may disturb the breathing and organs related.

Then breathe—breathe your way to health, beauty, peace, power and plenty.

WORMS AT HOME IN ICE

Glaciers on Mount Ranier are inhabited by little brown snow worms which live on the organic matter blown over the glacier and feel at home in ice.

The only thing that will live after death is Character.

SWIMMING GOOD HEALTH BUILDER

Best Form Of Exercise Of All If Taken In Right Amount

Swimming is a wonderful form of exercise for hot weather but we wonder how many people know that it is the very best year-round exercise. Taken in the right amount and under sanitary conditions, there is no gymnastic performance equal to swimming as a health builder. The reason is plain to anyone who appreciates the intricacies of the human machine.

In the water, one lies in a horizontal position with every ounce of weight removed from the spinal joints, and with perfect freedom of movement throughout the spine (unless some joints are chronically tense).

All Muscles Benefit

At the same time all the muscles of the body are having their share of exercise, while the spine is free from the violent concussion sustained in every jump of basketball, football, tennis or any other field or "gym" exercise. The spinal column is untouched by the stress of push and tug, strain and sprain, present in almost all games of contest. The long pounding of the intervertebral discs accompanying cross-country runs is absent in long distance swimming effort.

Swimming places the body in a normal posture. The head must be kept up, the chest high and forward, the natural curves of the spine are accentuated, tight spinal joints are loosened, expansion of the chest is increased, the hemoglobin content of the blood is raised, the tone of abdominal muscles is built up, thus helping to support dropped stomach, colon, or pelvic organs.

Since all muscle activity depends upon proper connections between muscle fiber and its controlling cell in the spinal cord, it is readily seen how important it is to maintain free communication between the two points—nerve cell and muscle fiber, during strenuous exercise.

Rhythmical Action

Therein lies the wealth of benefit to be derived from swimming as an exercise. All the muscles of the body are in rhythmical action, no tension along the spine interferes with free transmission of nerve force along the nerve "wires"—every avenue of health-building activity is wide open.

Contrast the beautiful, symmetrical figures of professional swimmers with wrestlers, football players, boxers, and other athletes of the "straight-up" type. Poise, straight symmetry, grace of movement, and radiating energy distinguish the fine swimmer from all other athletes. Many athletes, taking part in various sports and games, appreciate swimming and use it as an important part of their body training, especially in colleges.

Swimming should be made more popular and available to the general public by building municipal pools presided over by competent instructors. Swimming is recognized universally as a means of preserving life in accidents, but it is not so generally considered as a means of preserving life through its value as a health-building exercise.

PERFECTION

The first aim of every citizen should be to strive for physical perfection as far as this is humanly possible, so as to unfold all our mental and physical powers and reach the highest point of efficiency.

Nurse: "Are you going to give my patient something to slow down his heart action?" Doctor: "Yes, an elderly nurse."

The common cold is said to cost this country \$500,000,000 a year, but cold feet cost more than that.



Eyes examined scientifically
Glasses Fitted Properly

C. L. Hartman
Optometrist

Office—Ewing Jewelry Store
122 East 2nd St.

Water Treatment Cheap And Effective Cure For Disease

The water treatment is one of the cheapest and most effective methods of curing disease. In order to hasten the curative process a suitable diet should also be adopted.

When cold water is applied to the skin the blood recedes, but a reaction takes place immediately afterwards, and a warm healthy glow is felt all over the body. Thus the cold sponge down in the morning, is of great benefit to sufferers from poor circulation. When the extremities are particularly affected, the hands and feet should be dipped alternately in hot and cold water.

As a general tonic for the whole system a salt rub should be taken weekly. This consists of rubbing the entire body with a handful of coarse salt moistened with hot water, and rubbed with a coarse towel.

Rheumatic conditions respond quickly to a hot bath containing 2 lb. of Epsom salts, 1 lb. of coarse salt, and 1 lb. of washing soda. The temperature of the water should be kept fairly constant for fifteen to twenty minutes. During this time the body must be kept under the water and constantly rubbed with a flannel to remove morbid matter excreted through the pores. After this bath a cold sponge down should be taken.

Inflammatory conditions of the bladder and kidneys are reduced by alternate hot and cold sitz baths. Remain three minutes in the hot bath and then one minute in the cold one. Four of each should be taken.

The regular use of the cold sponge down invigorates the skin and increases its eliminative activity. This prevents sudden chilling of the skin blood vessels and closing of the pores due to exposure to colds and dampness, and consequently removes the tendency to have frequent head colds.

For nervous conditions the spine should be sponged down with a cold water cloth, and vigorously rubbed with a towel.

Sound sleep may be secured by

dipping the feet alternately in hot and cold water just before retiring. This treatment also helps to remove headaches.

The drinking of cold water between meals flushes out the kidneys and cleans the stomach. All sufferers from kidney and bladder troubles should drink plenty of cold water, at least an hour after each meal.

Internal bathing by means of the enema or douche is most effective in alleviating all conditions due to the retention of waste material. Constipation, indigestion, and general poisoning of the system may be eradicated by the weekly use of the colored douche. One to two pints of warm water may be used.

For perfect health the body must be kept clean both internally and externally, and the applications of the above treatments will insure a rapid return to health.

Forgot To Remember

He took no chances:
He brushed his teeth twice a day;
The doctor examined him twice a year;
He wore his rubbers when it rained;
He slept with the windows open;
He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables;
He relinquished his tonsils, and traded in several worn-out glands;
He goldfied—but never more than 18 holes at a time;
He got at least eight hours of sleep every night;
He never smoked, drank or lost his temper;
He did his daily dozen;
He was all set to live to be a hundred—
But:
The funeral will be held next Friday.
He had forgotten about training at grade crossings.

Heredity and environment is the direct cause of all crime.

The Baker Hospital

Muscantine, Iowa

Cures Cancer

Since 1929 the Baker Hospital has been successfully treating internal and external cases of Cancer without performing major operations, using X-ray or radium. We are glad to furnish addresses from our records telling of successful cures from folks all over the entire country. If you are sick—see us.

Electro Therapy

This department is under the direction of experienced specialists and is equipped to render the best service in Electro Therapy. Also, in this department—COLONIC IRRIGATION—Serving as a foundation for cleansing the system.

Stomach Troubles

Stomach Ulcers are serious—they may become malignant ending in cancer of the stomach. We strongly urge against operation in either case. Treatment consists of injections and internal medicines. For your stomach troubles write the Baker Hospital or come and consult us.

VILLAGE KNOWS NO DEPRESSION

**Banner Elk, N. C., Has
Not Felt Business
Slump At All**

Residents of Banner Elk, N. C., may have read about the business slump but they have not felt it. Mayor J. C. Shell is authority for the statement that in his four years as head of the municipality no arrests have been made, that the city owes no money, and the government operates with a tax rate of 40 cents.

There is a policeman, Thomas Perry, but his position is one of dignity rather than an irksome task. Policeman Perry's chief duties are watching the sanitary conditions of the city and looking after the streets.

Bootleggers Lacking
"There are no bootleggers," the mayor said, "no domestic disturbances occur, no petty thieves menace property owners, and the slanderous tongue of gossip has ceased to wag."

Banner Elk has modern city conveniences—such as electric lights, paved streets and sidewalks, waterworks, and good schools—all paid for. Mayor Shell gave credit for the city's sound finances to R. P. Guy, F. H. Perry, and Jester Lowe, members of the town council.

No Business Failures
There have been no business failures in more than a decade. The Banner Elk Bank was characterized by the mayor as "one of the soundest financial institutions in Western North Carolina, despite what conditions have done and are doing to normal business." Nearly all residents of Banner Elk are home owners. A civic club and the woman's club look out for boosting the city, which stands 4,000 feet above sea level. There are four stores, four garages, three restaurants, one year-round hotel, and another inn which is open only in the summer.

Banner Elk is the home of Lee-Macrae Junior College, founded 25 years ago by the late Rev. Edgar Tufts. More than 200 boys and girls are students there this year. Grandfather Orphanage, Grace Hospital, and a game bird farm are departments of the Edgar Tufts Memorial Association. The orphanage houses 100 children.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION OF THE "LOCAL LOAN COMPANY"

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have associated themselves together as a body corporate under provisions of Chapter 384 of the 1927 Code of Iowa and acts amendatory thereto, assuming all the powers, rights, and privileges granted bodies corporate under said Chapter and have adopted the following articles of incorporation.

Article One
The name of the Corporation shall be the "Local Loan Company."

Article Two
The principal place for the transaction of its business shall be in the City of Muscatine, in the County of Muscatine, in the State of Iowa.

Article Three
The general nature of the business to be conducted and transacted by this corporation shall be: to engage in the business of making loans of money, credits, goods, or things of action; to charge, contract for and to receive interest and security for the same; to sell, transfer, trade, pledge, mortgage, assign, transfer, convey, market, exchange, let and encumber any security held by it; to execute and sign promissory notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of every nature and description and to own, hold, acquire, lease, rent and let, encumber, mortgage, bond and acquire real estate and personal property and sign all necessary instruments for the acquisition or conveyance of same; to operate, promote, equip, develop, establish and maintain wholly or in part branch agencies, offices and to build and construct the same if necessary of whatever nature, either for itself, or in connection with or as agents upon contract or otherwise for any corporation, person, firm or association; to purchase or hold or otherwise acquire or obtain, sell, pledge, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of, negotiate, or encumber, shares of stock, stock certificates, bonds, notes, debentures or any other security or evidences of ownership or indebtedness issued or executed by any other corporation, person, association or partnership, or otherwise, however, and while owning the same or having possession thereof; to exercise all the rights, powers, and privileges relating or appertaining thereto, including the right to vote thereon; to execute any contract, bond or other instrument or obligation, providing for securing or guaranteeing the performance, payment, full payment or discharge or contract agreement, undertaking, or other instruments executed or to be executed by it or to which it is a party or which it may be otherwise interested either directly or indirectly; to borrow money and to pledge, assign, mortgage or otherwise transfer or encumber any and all of its assets and property to secure payment thereof; to purchase, own, hold, lease, or otherwise acquire, own or obtain, sell, convey, let and transfer, mortgage, assign, pledge or otherwise dispose of, utilize, develop, operate or encumber, real, personal or mixed property and any right, title, estate or interest thereon, whether legal or equitable, or any and every kind or description in any state, territory, or dependency of the United States of America, or in any foreign country or elsewhere as may be considered necessary or beneficial to the interests of the corporation.

To issue bonds, debentures, notes, obligations and shares of its capital stock in payment for property purchased, leased or acquired by it or for any object in or about its business as provided by law; to issue, acquire, purchase and resell its own capital stock as provided by these articles of incorporation and by law of the State of Iowa; to remunerate any firm, person or corporation for services rendered in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of this corporation or in or about the formation or promotion of this corporation or the conduct of its business.

And, in general, to do or perform any act or acts and to execute any contract or other instrument, expedient, useful or necessary to be done, performed or executed in accomplishing or furthering any of the objects or powers herein referred to or mentioned or which may in any way tend to carry out this corporation's business; and, in conducting and transacting its business, and for the purpose of promoting, furthering or attaining any of its objects, this corporation may do and perform any and all acts and things and exercise any and all powers which a partnership or natural person could or might do or exercise and which now are or may hereafter be authorized, permitted or not prohibited by law; and the enumeration of powers recited herein shall in no manner be held or construed to limit, abridge or detract from the general powers conferred upon this corporation by the laws of the State of Iowa, all of which powers this corporation shall have and may exercise. All conveyances of real property made by the corporation shall be executed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, with a partnership or natural person, and all releases or mortgages, liens, judgments, or other claims that are required by law to be made of record shall be executed by the Secretary of this corporation.

Article Four

The authorized capital stock of this corporation is fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) divided into fifty (50) shares of Class "A" stock, two hundred (200) shares of class "B" stock and two hundred fifty (250) shares of preferred stock of par value of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) each and the said stock shall be paid for in cash.

(a) The holders of class "B" stock shall be entitled to vote at any meeting of the stockholders, and shall be entitled to participate in the full management of the corporation or its affairs, and such right to vote at any meeting of the corporation, or participation in the corporation shall be exercised exclusively by the holders of class "B" common stock and each of them shall be entitled to one (1) vote for each share of stock owned by them.

(b) The holders of class "A" stock shall not be entitled to vote at any meeting of the stockholders, and shall not be entitled to participate in the full management of the corporation or its affairs, but shall be entitled to receive, when and as declared from the net profits of the surplus of this corporation, dividends at a rate of two per cent (2 per cent) per annum which shall be paid in priority to any dividends on the class "B" stock, and plus the right to participate concurrently with the class "B" stock in dividends not to exceed ten per cent (10 per cent) per annum, and any dividend declared above the two per cent (2 per cent) hereafter to be fixed by the board of directors of the corporation, and the two per cent (2 per cent) dividend shall be cumulative.

(c) The holders of preferred stock shall be entitled to receive, when and as declared from the net profits and surplus of this corporation, dividends at a rate of six per cent (6 per cent) per annum, which dividend shall be cumulative and shall be payable in preference and in priority to any dividends paid on class "A" stock, and any dividends paid

on class "B" stock.

(d) In the event of any liquidation, dissolution, or distribution of the assets of the corporation, either voluntary or involuntary, the owners of the preferred stock shall first be paid the par value of their preferred shares, and thereafter the holders of class "A" stock shall next be paid the par value of their class "A" stock, and also the unpaid accrued dividends, and then the remaining assets shall be distributed ratably to the owners of the class "B" stock.

(e) The corporation may retire and redeem preferred stock and class "A" stock, or any number of shares thereof by giving a 60 day notice to the holder thereof and paying \$105.00 per share and also the unpaid accrued dividends. None of the preferred stock shall be voted at any meeting of the said corporation or its stockholders and the ownership of a certificate or certification of preferred stock shall not entitle the holder thereof to vote at any such meeting.

(f) At no time shall the outstanding preferred stock and/or the class "A" stock exceed in amount nine times that of the issued and outstanding class "B" stock.

Article Five

The corporate period of this corporation shall begin on the date the Secretary of State issues the certificates of incorporation and shall terminate at the expiration of twenty (20) years from the said date unless sooner dissolved.

Article Six

The business property and affairs of the corporation shall be managed, conducted and controlled by a board of not less than two nor more than seven directors who may be elected by the class "B" stockholders at their annual meeting each year. The exact number of members of the Board of Directors may be determined or changed by the class "B" stockholders at any annual or at any adjourned annual meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose, but until otherwise determined the said

board shall consist of two members.

Article Seven

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation shall be held on the first Monday in June of each year commencing at the hour of 7:30 p. m. A special meeting of the stockholders shall be called and held in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. Until the first meeting is held on the first Monday in June, 1932, the said board shall consist of L. A. Hall and J. R. Hall, both of Muscatine, Iowa, and L. A. Hall shall be president and treasurer, and J. R. Hall shall be vice president and secretary of the said corporation.

Article Eight

The officers of the corporation shall be a president, a vice president, and a secretary and treasurer and such officers as the Board of Directors may consider necessary, all of whom may be elected or appointed by the Board of Directors, any two of such officers may be held by one person. The powers and duties of the officers shall be defined and determined as may be provided for in the by-laws.

Article Nine

The private property of its stockholders shall be exempt from all liabilities from its corporate debts.

Article Ten

The corporation may make and alter by-laws at pleasure and may authorize the Board of Directors so to do, subject to such restrictions as may be deemed advisable.

Article Eleven

The articles may be altered or amended or the corporation be dissolved and its business or affairs wound up or terminated by the affirmative vote of the owners of not less than a majority of the class B stockholders at any annual meeting of the stockholders or at any special meeting thereof called for any such purpose.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1932, A. D.
J. R. HALL,
L. A. HALL.

Vote for CHARLES F. LYTLE

Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senator

The man who has voiced the sentiment of the people.

Lytle Offers a Definite Program

BECAUSE Charles F. Lytle understands the basic American problems, he meets them aggressively with a specific program designed to restore and sustain the common welfare of the American people as follows:

1. A sound governmental measure to refinance farm mortgages at lower rates of interest and a marketing act to make the tariff really effective on farm products.
2. A federal statute to regulate the insurance and sale of securities, whether of domestic or foreign origin.
3. Resubmission of the prohibition question for a decision by the people by means of state conventions, as provided by the federal constitution.
4. A law to prevent the "short" selling of securities and commodities in the speculative markets.
5. A constitutional amendment to stop the issuance and sale of tax exempt securities, thereby destroying a refuge for vast wealth.
6. Abolition of the Federal Farm Board and all other useless tax-eating bureaus and commissions.
7. An export tax on American capital going abroad for permanent investment in competitive enterprise.
8. Immediate downward revision of the Hawley-Smoot tariff schedules, immediate measures to promote reciprocal trade agreements with other nations and to place the administration of the tariff in the hands of a non-partisan body.
9. Drastic measures to prevent the use of bank deposits and savings accounts in the speculative markets.
10. A measure to abolish the holding company racket by means of which the Power Trust operates.
11. Measures to consolidate and co-ordinate the carrier systems of the nation to promote greater efficiency and economy.
12. Amendment of the national banking laws to define more clearly the policies and restrict the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to manipulate the national credit resources.
13. An understanding between the federal and state governments on fields of taxation to prevent duplication of taxes.
14. Measures designed to balance production and consumption to stabilize industry, labor and earning power and such social legislation as is needed to sustain purchasing power of the nation in periods of emergency.

LYTLE A FRIEND OF LABOR

As a state senator in the 37th general assembly of Iowa in 1917, Charles F. Lytle actively worked for, and voted for the following bills:

Anti-Injunction Bill. Lacked only one vote of being passed by Senate.

Requiring safety devices in all construction work. Became a law.

Requiring mine owners to employ shot firers. Became a law.

Requiring control and release signals for trains over bad order tracks. Lost in sifting committee.

Limiting hours females may be required to work. Left in sifting committee.

Requiring employers to furnish industrial commissioner statement of earnings of injured employees. Became a law.

Providing for depositions to be used before Board of Arbitration in compensation cases. Became a law.

Providing payment under compensation law to employees of the state. Became a law.

Providing compensation for labor by the poor in charge of Township Trustees. Became a law.

Requiring street railway companies to provide heated vestibules for employees. Became a law.

Mr. Lytle has the endorsement of organized labor throughout the state of Iowa.

The One Man Upon Whom All Iowa Can Unite!

Thomas Maloney of Council Bluffs, widely known Iowa Democratic leader, says:

"Charles F. Lytle is the one man who, if nominated, can command the support of all elements and all factions of both the Democratic and Republican parties at the general election next November. He holds—and merits—the respect and confidence of men and women in all walks of life, irrespective of party affiliations. He is an effective man with a record of accomplishment and his election to the United States Senate would reflect everlasting credit to the State of Iowa."

CHARLES F. LYTLE

Iowa's outstanding candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator is a successful business man and contractor, owns and operates six farms and a ranch, and has other business interests of national scope. He served as State Senator in the 37th General Assembly of Iowa, where he made an unusual record as a legislator, particularly in matters affecting labor, social welfare and business. Because of his wide experience and varied interests and understanding of not only Iowa's but national affairs and problems, he has

the indorsement of farmers, business men and organizations, labor, civic and welfare groups. He is equipped by knowledge and experience to render Iowa and the nation service of the highest order. He presents a record, not a prospectus. Besides, he has the "Human" viewpoint.

VOTE FOR LYTLE, PRIMARY JUNE 6th, SO YOU CAN VOTE FOR LYTLE IN NOVEMBER!

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Attorney for the Defense

with
EDMUND LOWE
EVELYN BRENT — CONSTANCE CUMMINGS

Novelization by arrangement with
Columbia Pictures

WHAT HAS HAPPENED

Bill Burton, District Attorney, convicts an innocent man, and is so upset that he resigns his post and becomes an Attorney for the Defense in an effort to save the accused from the chair. He also breaks with Valeska Lorraine, whom he finds is double-crossing him. To further make amends, he visits the wife and orphan of the man he has unwittingly sent to the chair.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

Burton found that Helen Wallace and her son, Paul, had moved from the modest flat they had occupied while John Wallace was with them, into a poorer neighborhood. There was no bell, so he knocked on the door.

"Who is it?" A woman's voice called out, just as the boy opened the door.

She was sitting at a bare kitchen table, sobbing violently. The boy glared at him.

"What do you want?" he demanded, defiantly. "Haven't you done enough to us? Go away!"

Bill Burton addressed himself to Mrs. Wallace. Gently, he asked, "May I come in, Mrs. Wallace?"

She was silent. He walked closer.

"First, Mrs. Wallace, I want to tell you how sorry I am, and I want to tell you that anything I have is yours."

Mrs. Wallace buried her head in her arms and began to sob violently.

"Get out of here! Don't you see you're making her cry!" the boy said, pushing the man.

"I don't blame you, Mrs. Wallace," Burton went on soothingly.

"I know what you're thinking. You can't say anything to me that I haven't said to myself. I can't give you back the life of your husband. I can't give back Paul to his father, but I can try to give him what his father wanted Paul to have."

"I made out my will this afternoon. I left you half of what I'll own when I die. And until I die you can have all I've got whenever you need it. That much, I can do for you. Will you let me?"

Then he walked out the door, with the sobbing of the mother and son echoing in his ears.

Three days later Burton returned to this unhappy scene and induced Mrs. Wallace, after no little persuasion, to accept his offer to care for the boy. Paul was sent to Black Rock Military Academy, while Mrs. Wallace, restored once more to comfortable surroundings, prepared to adjust herself to the new world she was facing.

As the years sped by, Burton became even more famous as a criminal attorney — an attorney for the defense — than he ever had been as a prosecutor.

Paul had entered Jefferson, Burton's own alma mater, and had taken a law course.

Mr. Burton felt as proud as any father could be. He sat in his office puffing a cigar and fondly speculated on the future — how he would take Paul into his firm, teach him all the law and its tricks he had picked up in many a bitter court battle and watch him become as great an attorney as he now was on the football gridiron.

"There's somebody been waiting over an hour," Barry remarked as Burton entered his office.

"Who?"

"Valeska Lorraine."

Burton's face clouded. He got up.

"I'm leaving. When Paul shows up, tell him to meet me at the club."

"You're not running away, are you?" the girl asked quietly.

"Certainly not. I'll see her."

He crossed to the luxurious leather divan across from his desk and seated himself comfortably. He motioned to his ears.

"Take down every word she says, Barry. Show her in."

He turned to the dictagraph at his desk.

Val Lorraine's years on the stage and on Broadway had made her a finished actress. She made a grand entrance, flashing a brilliant smile on the lawyer.

Burton, however, remained seat-

ed, watching her closely with an expression that gave no hint of welcome.

"That's all right, Bill, don't get up," she said.

Val walked toward him, coolly sitting near him on the divan.

He looked at her calmly.

"What do you want, Val?"

"Can't you imagine my dropping in to see you without wanting something?" she retorted, feigning injured feelings.

"No."

"Bill — isn't there a statute of limitations on grudges? You handed me some pretty rough medicine when we split up, but I forgave you — years ago."

She studied his face closely, to see the effect of her words, but found nothing except skepticism there.

"I've been one of your biggest boosters. When you quit the District Attorney's office and went in for private practice, I told everybody you'd be the greatest defense lawyer this town ever saw. And look what's happened! You've cleared twice as many men as you've sent up before. I tell you, Bill, I'm proud and happy to know —"

Burton rudely interrupted.

"What did Nick send you here for?"

She regarded him with wide-open eyes.

"Nick? Why, don't you know that Nick and I are through? Why, I haven't seen him in months. I've been going around with an awfully nice man from Grand Rapids — in the furniture business. We're going to be married in the spring."

The lawyer's voice was tinged with harsh irony.

"You want me to give the bride away?"

"That's just what I don't want you to do, Bill. I'm crazy about this man. I want to marry him and settle down. I want to have a home — and kids."

Burton burst into unrestrained laughter. The woman watched him with anger.

"Go on, Val, you're doing fine."

"All right, wise guy. If I can't appeal to your decency, maybe you'll talk business."

"That's better. When you talk business, you're not funny. What are you after?"

"You're the attorney for that bunch of blue-nosed reformers who call themselves the Citizen's Committee."

"Right! But I'm not the attorney — I am the Citizens' Committee. We're all ready to jail the crook who's been bribing city officials to cover up on the joints and gambling houses in town. . . you know about that, don't you?"

"No!"

"Well, you should, because it's your Mr. Quinn who is going to jail."

The woman forgot herself.

"Yes — and how did you do it? You had somebody break into Nick's safe and steal all his records!"

"For a lady who is all ready to settle down and raise kids in Grand Rapids, you've a surprising grasp of facts," Burton told her, with mock admiration.

The woman saw that further stalling would be just a waste of time.

"Listen, Bill, if you'll turn back those records, I'll guarantee you ten times as much dough as you can get from the committee."

"That doesn't interest me in the least. You see, I'm representing the Citizen's Committee without a fee."

"You mean nobody's going to pay you?"

"Oh, yes; Nick Quinn."

Now Val was genuinely startled.

"Nick. How?"

"By doing a long stretch in Sing Sing. That'll be my pay."

"Bill, why don't you lay off Nick? He's willing to do the right thing."

Burton shook his head.

"If he ever tried that, the shock would kill him."

Tears filled her eyes.

"Bill, I used to mean something to you. For old time's sake, won't you?"

"Who? I thought Quinn didn't mean anything to you any more?"

"He doesn't. But don't you see, I used to work with him. If he goes up the river, he'd squeal on me, and I'd have to go, too. Anyway, it would kill my chances

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BUNGALOW on east hill, \$2,500 cash. Chas. Perry, Lincoln Blvd., and Clay St.

NEW modern four family brick apartment. Steam heat, Frigidaire, Oak floors, four brick garages, always filled. Will sell reasonable cash price. Am leaving city. Joseph Miller, 2212 Garfield St., Clinton, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY

CASH PAID for fresh eggs. Baker Hospital.

with this man from Grand Rapids. He loves me. He thinks I'm on the up-and-up."

Burton looked out the window, over the skyscrapers.

"It would never do to let you raise kids, Val. One of them might turn out to be like you."

TO BE CONTINUED.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

I WILL check your furnace any time free. Aitken Sheet Metal 220 Walnut.

RAISE RABBITS for Gebhardt. You should make \$1,000.00 a year on 100 rabbits. We buy all you raise. Gebhardt Rabbit Farm, Muscatine, Iowa.

MACHINERY AND TOOLS FOR SALE

GENUINE I. H. C. Cultivator Shovels, Steel \$2.70 per set, Soft Center \$3.60 per set. 1 Rebuilt 8-ft. McCormick Binder. 1 1929 Chevrolet Ton Truck. Muscatine Implement Co.

SEWING MACHINES—Repairing on all makes. Hemstitching 5c per yard, all kinds. Singer Store, 220 Mulberry. Phone 770-J.

WAR'S MAIN NERVES

When the first men had discovered the metals and found ways of smelting ores, then were brought into the world war's "two main nerves, iron and gold," as Milton called them.

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Judge Rutherford Says:

Very few persons on the earth have ever received an opportunity for life. Billions have died in total ignorance of Jehovah God's provision for them. They are not lost, nor in torment, as the clergy have taught the people. They are dead, awaiting the due time to be called forth and receive the truth.

It is quite apparent that the preachers have misled the people by telling them that all good church members go to heaven at death. The clergy have also misled the people concerning those who do not go to heaven. No one goes to eternal torment, because Jehovah God makes no provision for such a place. Eternal torment is a theory advanced by Satan, the Devil.

HEAR JUDGE RUTHERFORD EVERY SUNDAY, EVENING, WOC, DAVENPORT—WHO, DES MOINES, 5:30 TO 5:45 O'CLOCK

THESE PROGRAMS ARE NOW BEING BROADCAST OVER MORE THAN 300 RADIO STATIONS REGULARLY EVERY WEEK

A letter request to Dubuque Company of Jehovah's Witnesses, Box 160, Dubuque, Iowa, will bring you free of charge, a booklet which should give you genuine pleasure and satisfaction.

154 And Happy



(Acme Photo)

Zaro Agha, who says he is 154 years old, has written his wife in Turkey that he is so well pleased with life in London that he intends to remain there another year. He sent her \$10 to do her until he returns. Koudret Hanim, his twelfth wife, who is in her eighties, consulted a lawyer about forcing her husband to return.

Crashes Into Wall



(Acme Photo)

Billy Arnold, winner of the 1930 Memorial day auto Derby, who was injured Monday during the annual race when he cracked into a retaining wall on his 59th lap. He received a broken collar bone. Arnold was averaging 111.645 miles an hour when the mishap occurred.

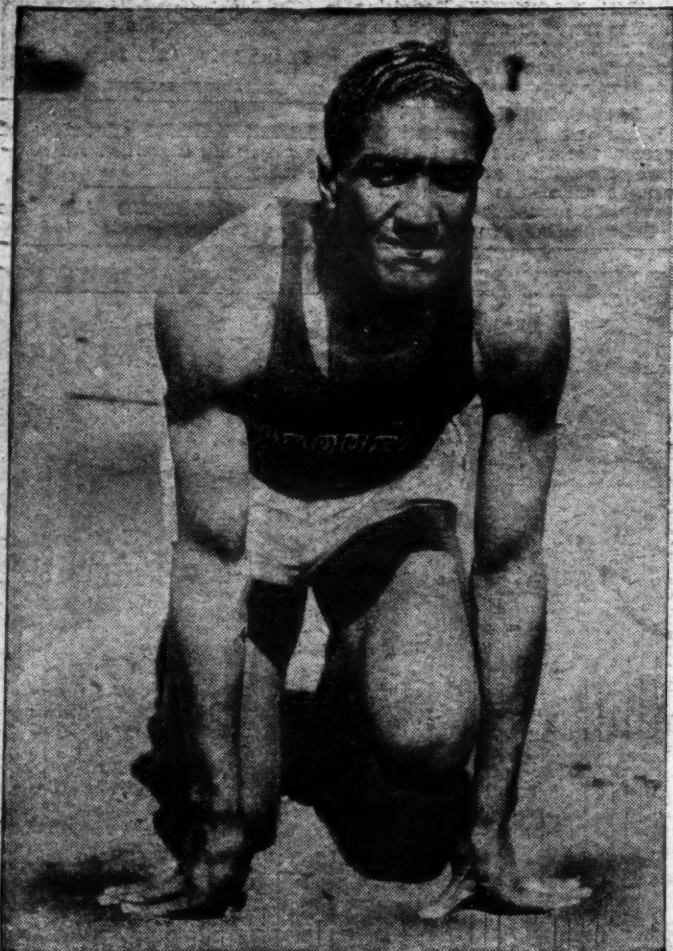
Averages 104 Miles An Hour To Win Auto Race



(Acme Photo)

Fred Frame of Los Angeles, Cal., as he appeared after winning the annual 500 mile auto race Monday at Indianapolis, Ind., in a Miller-Hartz special. His time was 4:48:03.79, and his average speed was 104.144 miles an hour, which set a new track record. Frame looks weary, while his mechanic appears to have a headache.

Breaks World's Record In Track Meet



(Acme Photo)

Ralph Metcalfe, former Tilden Tech High school sprinter, who won two events for Marquette university in the quadrangular track meet held Saturday on Stagg field, Chicago. He was clocked in 20.4 for the 220 yard dash, 2-5ths of a second faster than the world record, and easily captured the 100 yard race in 9.6.

SOUGHT



(Acme Photo.)

Charles Arthur (Pretty Boy) Floyd, notorious Oklahoma bank bandit and machine gun killer, who is suspected of being a member of the band that held up and robbed the Morris State bank of Morris, Okla.

Pleads Divine Inspiration



(Acme Photo)

Crowd around the Rev. Harold F. Davidson (indicated by arrow), rector of Stiffkey, as he arrives for trial at Westminster. He defends his work among fallen women of London by Pleading Christ directed it.

Receive Death Warnings



(Acme Photo)



A mysterious writer who signs himself " " (double quotes) and is believed by many to be Gen. Alexandru Averescu, leader of the Rumanian People's party, caused excitement in Bucharest Sunday with veiled warnings of death for King Carol of Rumania and his friend, Mms. Magda Lupescu.

Months ago he hinted strongly at dethronement of the Rumanian king, but recently his writings have taken a more sober turn. A week ago he alluded to the death of the French king Henry II, in terms leaving no doubt he was warning King Carol.

"Bonus Army" En Route To Washington



(Acme Photo)

The "bonus army" on army and state highway trucks at Montgomery, O., on its way to Washington, D. C., to present its plea for payment of the soldiers' bonus. The boys landed in the capital on Sunday, weary, but orderly. Maryland National Guard trucks carried the boys when they arrived in Washington.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"